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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Letter dated 22 February 2008 from the Chairman of the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chairman of the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour of transmitting to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly the report of the Working Group, dated 22 February 2008.

(*Signed*) Colonel Eduardo **Devercelli**
Chairman
2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 47/218 B, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on all issues that affect the successful operation and administration of peacekeeping operations.

2. In his report to the General Assembly dated 25 May 1994 (A/48/945 and Corr.1, para. 82), the Secretary-General indicated that the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions had become overly cumbersome, both to the United Nations and to equipment-contributing countries. The Secretary-General also suggested that established procedures for compensation to Member States for military contingent personnel could be used as a model.

3. In its resolution 49/233, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the project, in accordance with the proposed timetable set out in the annex to the resolution, with a view to setting comprehensive standards for each category of equipment and establishing rates of reimbursement. The Secretary-General was to invite Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, to participate in the process and to submit proposals for establishing new rates of reimbursement to the Assembly for approval. The basic principles of this contingent-owned equipment system were simplicity, accountability and financial and management control.

4. The Secretariat undertook to identify as part of Phase I of the project, items of contingent-owned equipment for classification as either major or minor equipment by the Phase II Working Group. Under Phase II of the project, a Working Group consisting of technical experts from troop-contributing countries met from 27 March to 7 April 1995 to identify standards for major and minor equipment and consumables for which reimbursement would be authorized. The Working Group reached agreement that a force-leasing concept based on a wet or dry lease arrangement should be adopted for mission budgeting, expenditure control and cost-reimbursement purposes. It extended its review to consider a monthly dollar reimbursement rate linked to troop strength to cover self-sustainment costs and agreed that such costs were exclusive of the reimbursement rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258.

5. As recommended by the Phase II Working Group, an ad hoc working group, hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and consisting of technical and financial experts from seven troop-contributing countries, met with Secretariat representatives in May 1995 to develop rates that could be considered by the Phase III Working Group.

6. Under Phase III of the project, a Working Group of financial and technical experts met from 10 to 20 July 1995 (see A/C.5/49/70) to consider the recommendations adopted by the Phase II Working Group, in order to review the rates of reimbursement proposed by the ad hoc working group and to make recommendations for comprehensive standards for which reimbursement would be authorized.

7. The results of the work of the Phase III Working Group were confirmed by an ad hoc working group, which met from 31 July to 4 August 1995. The Group compared the cost of the proposed system with the cost of the current one by using

data on 12 contingents from 9 countries participating in peacekeeping operations during 1993 and 1994.

8. In his report dated 8 December 1995 (A/50/807), the Secretary-General recommended approval of most of the recommendations of the Phase II and Phase III Working Groups and, in respect of other items, made alternative recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

9. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222, approved the report on the reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment and decided to review the operation of the revised procedures at its fifty-second session. It requested the Secretary-General to submit for its consideration a report on the first full year of implementation of the revised procedures. In his report (A/53/465), the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat believed that the first full year of implementing the revised procedures had, to a large extent, accomplished the goals of simplifying the reimbursement process and providing the Organization with an essential planning and budgetary tool.

10. In its resolution 51/218 E, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the Phase IV Working Group.

11. In its report (A/C.5/52/39), the Phase IV Working Group reviewed the rates published in the Phase III report and recommended that reimbursement of loss/damage of major equipment resulting from a single hostile action or force abandonment must meet a threshold of US$ 250,000 (generic fair market value), and that loss/damage of major equipment resulting from transportation arranged by the Secretariat must be more than 10 per cent of the generic fair market value of the major equipment.

12. By its resolution 54/19, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group (contained in its aforementioned report) and those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/53/944), with four exceptions, and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full participation of delegations in the work of the Phase V Working Group.

13. As requested by the General Assembly in its decision 53/480, the Secretary-General convened the Phase V Working Group from 24 to 28 January 2000. Pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/233, the mandate of the Phase V Working Group was to conduct a review of the Phase II and Phase III standards. The Secretary-General proposed that a methodology be developed to ensure consistent application in future reviews.

14. In its report (A/C.5/54/49), the Phase V Working Group proposed a methodology for the periodic revision of the rates in major equipment, self-sustainment and special cases, recommended improvements with regard to some performance standards and reimbursement procedures and, with the exception of the amendments in paragraph 86 (a) to (l) of the report, adopted the Secretary-General's proposal on medical support services.

15. By its resolution 54/19 B, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Phase V Working Group. It decided to convene a post-Phase V Working Group in January and February 2001. The Group would determine an appropriate

average index to be applied to the existing rates of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services. To this effect, the Assembly requested Member States to provide data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment, including the cost of painting and repainting of major equipment, by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November 2000 on the adequacy, or otherwise, of the data. The Secretary-General in his note dated 29 November 2000 (A/55/650), reported that the Secretariat had received data from 30 Member States and that the Secretariat was of the opinion that the data was sufficient for the post-Phase V Working Group to conduct a further analysis.

16. By its resolution 55/229, the General Assembly, after reviewing the aforementioned note of the Secretary-General, requested the post-Phase V Working Group to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing States, including ways to produce timely and more representative data.

17. The post-Phase V Working Group met from 15 to 26 January 2001 and performed the first triennial reimbursement rate review, based on national cost data from Member States from 1996 to 1999, in accordance with annex I to document A/C.5/54/49. Given variations in the index data received from Member States, calculations were done using a standard deviation as the statistical tool to make it possible to compare averages. The statistical tool led to an increase of 7.426848 per cent, measured on the budgetary impact, in the reimbursement rates of major equipment and self-sustainment. The Working Group also updated the standards of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, as well as provisions on liability for damage to major equipment used by one country and owned by another. In addition, it recommended standard rates for painting and repainting of major equipment and a new self-sustainment rate for the provision of combined level-II and III medical support services. During its deliberations, the post-Phase V Working Group could not reach consensus on a methodology for review of troop-cost reimbursement and recommended that the General Assembly consider all aspects of the methodologies set up in the two proposals in its report.

18. By its resolution 55/274, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group as contained in its report (A/C.5/55/39), requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for its approval at its resumed fifty-sixth session a methodology for reimbursement for troop cost, covering troops and formed police units, and a questionnaire to be submitted to troop-contributing countries, and decided to increase, on an interim and ad hoc basis, the standard rate of reimbursement for troop costs to troop-contributing countries by 2 per cent, effective 1 July 2001 and to further increase an additional 2 per cent as of 1 January 2002. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2004 an open-ended working group of experts to hold a triennial review of reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment.

19. By its resolutions 57/314 and 57/321, the General Assembly requested the Working Group to consider the proposed methodology of troop cost contained in the report of the Secretary-General and requested the Secretariat to submit a comprehensive report.

20. In its report (see A/C.5/58/37), the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment summarized its discussions and key recommendations. The Working Group did not reach consensus on the following major issues: a triennial review of

the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment; the modular concept of medical services; and a proposed methodology on reimbursement rates for troop cost. Where consensus was not reached in the Working Group, views of various groups of Member States were issued as annexes.

21. The 2004 Working Group reached consensus on a definition of when a commercial pattern vehicle could be reimbursed as a military pattern vehicle and recommended a checklist of 10 factors to decide whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be paid as a military pattern equivalent. It also recommended that a threshold value be established for "special case" (the generic fair market value of an item or set should be higher than $500 and the life expectancy of an item or set should be greater than one year) and that the threshold value should be reviewed by the next Working Group.

22. The 2004 Working Group also recommended that a number of new standard categories/subcategories (explosive ordnance disposal, demining equipment and riot control equipment) should be transferred from "special case" to the list of major equipment in chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. In addition, the Working Group recommended that verification reports be provided by field missions to United Nations Headquarters on a quarterly basis (instead of monthly).

23. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General that the next Working Group would meet in 2008 to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system, in accordance with the formats established by the Phase V Working Group. The Assembly regretted that the 2004 Working Group was unable to reach consensus on a review of the rates of reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment as well as on the components for inclusion in the troop-cost reimbursement methodology. It reiterated its request that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report on the troop-cost reimbursement methodology, addressing all elements.

24. In his report (A/60/725), the Secretary-General presented a review of the methodology for rates of reimbursement review (troop cost) to troop-contributing countries and, in an addendum (A/60/725/Add.1), a rates of reimbursement survey of troop-contributing countries.

25. The 2008 Working Group was presented with 24 issue papers by various Member States and the Secretariat. During its meetings from 4 to 22 February 2008, the Working Group addressed the issues, grouped into three areas (major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services), each dealt with by a sub-working group. The present report summarizes the discussions and key recommendations of the 2008 Working Group. The information contained in the annexes to the report provided additional rationale and technical considerations and, as such, constitutes essential complementary data upon which the recommendations should be analysed and implemented.

26. The recommendations contained in the present report must be read in conjunction with the recommendations contained in the Phase II, III, IV, V, post-Phase V and 2004 Working Group reports. In some cases, the recommendations in the present report supplement and/or supersede those contained in the previous reports.

II. Summary of discussions in the first plenary

27. An opening statement was made by Phillip Cooper, Director, Department of Field Support. He was delighted at the number of troop contributors participating in the Working Group and urged Member States to achieve consensus on the reimbursement rates and to come to an understanding on a methodology for future triennial reviews.

28. The representatives of Slovenia, Canada/Australia/New Zealand, Indonesia and Bangladesh made statements.

29. The representative of Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, stated that the European Union was willing to preserve the principles of the current contingent-owned equipment system, that is, reimbursement for services rather than specific pieces of equipment. The European Union was ready to consider modest change in 2008 where a change could be clearly justified. It felt that national cost data in the "comprehensive review" would considerably facilitate the Working Group's discussions. Moreover, it was of the view that the use of "triennial methodology" at the 2004 Working Group was one of the principal reasons why it was impossible to reach consensus on reimbursement rates. Therefore, while the "comprehensive review format" was itself far from perfect, an agreement that future Working Groups should use the format would be a significant step in the right direction.

30. The representatives of Canada/Australia/New Zealand stated that they were expecting effective, improved and new methodology that was transparent to carry out the reimbursement rate review. They were disappointed that the issue had not been addressed and requested more involvement from the Secretariat.

31. The representative of Indonesia requested that during negotiations on memorandums of understanding, the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat should have the same knowledge of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and that Member States be informed when the 2008 Manual was available.

32. The representative of Bangladesh said that the equipment was getting more expensive. Troop/police contributors were frequently thousands of miles away from the mission area. It was a challenge to maintain major equipment in Africa.

III. Programme of work of the Working Group

A. Election of the Bureau

33. Colonel Eduardo Devercelli (Uruguay) was elected Chairman of the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment by consensus. On a request for nominations, Colonel Tao Xiangyang (China) and Brigadier General George Ayi-Bonte (Ghana) were elected by acclamation as Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, respectively.

B. Adoption of the agenda

34. The Working Group adopted the provisional agenda for its session (4 to 22 February 2008) for the three sub-working groups on major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services.

C. Election of the Chairmen of the sub-working groups

35. After the election of the Bureau, the Chairman announced the election of the following delegates as co-Chairmen of the three sub-working groups:

(a) Major equipment: Colonel Claus Uttrup (Denmark); Mr. Piet Ekelmans (Netherlands);

(b) Self-sustainment: Captain (Navy) Charles Ross (South Africa); Brigadier General Ilyas Iftekhar Rasul (Bangladesh);

(c) Medical support services: Brigadier General Mohammad I. I Tarawneh (Jordan); Pharmacien principal Jérôme Lacroix (France).

D. Issue papers and focal points

1. Major equipment

36. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to major equipment and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating the issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates of major equipment and model/procedures for carrying out future reviews. Medical equipment was handled by the sub-working group on medical support services: Denmark, supported by Canada, Jordan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;

(b) Review the reimbursement rates of armoured personnel carriers in concert with the review of the proposed model for classification of armoured personnel carriers into classes 1, 2 and 3. Consider the elimination of the classifications "armed/unarmed" (raised by the Secretariat): Finland, supported by France, Ireland, Mongolia, Romania and Senegal;

(c) Review the list of "special cases" and recommend additional standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (raised by the Secretariat): Norway, supported by Denmark, Italy and New Zealand;

(d) Examine the proposal to reimburse separately military pattern vehicles with HF and VHF sets (raised by a Member State): Bangladesh, supported by Indonesia and Senegal;

(e) Consider the proposal to lower the threshold for reimbursement for damage/loss of major equipment under hostile action/forced abandonment (raised by a Member State): Bangladesh, supported by South Africa and Turkey;

(f) Review the proposal to rotate major equipment and self-sustainment equipment of troop/police contributors every four to five years (raised by a Member State): Bangladesh, supported by Ghana and Tunisia;

(g) Consider the proposal to establish minimum technical specifications of major equipment (raised by a Member State): Brazil, supported by South Africa;

(h) Examine the proposal to modify the method of calculating the reimbursement rates for vehicles (raised by a Member State): Tunisia, supported by Benin and Côte d'Ivoire;

(i) Review the proposal to reimburse training costs incurred by troop contributors prior to deployment (raised by a Member State): Morocco, supported by Ghana, Mongolia and Sweden;

(j) Consider the proposal to reimburse troop/police contributors for deployment of contingents at short notice (raised by a Member State): India, supported by Argentina and Mongolia.

2. Self-sustainment

37. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to self-sustainment and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating the issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates of self-sustainment and model/procedures for carrying out future reviews. Medical services issues were handled by the sub-working group on medical support services: Brazil, supported by Denmark, India and the United Kingdom;

(b) Review the self-sustainment standard under "accommodation" (raised by the Secretariat): India;

(c) Consider the proposal to revise the decision sheet to calculate mission factors (raised by the Secretariat): Denmark;

(d) Review the proposal to revise the number of days of recreational leave allowance paid to members of military contingents and formed police units from 7 to 15 days (raised by the Secretariat): Argentina;

(e) Consider the proposal to revise the standard for the self-sustainment subcategory "welfare" (raised by the Secretariat) and to include the cost of Internet access under "welfare" in self-sustainment (raised by a Member State): Guatemala;

(f) Examine the proposal on annual leave at United Nations expense for contingent members deployed for a one-year tour of duty (raised by a Member State): Jordan;

(g) Review the proposal on reimbursement to troop/police contributors for "accommodation" in difficult missions (raised by a Member State): Argentina;

(h) Consider the proposal for provision of basic firefighting, fire detection and alarm capabilities in field missions (raised by the Secretariat): Turkey.

3. Medical support

38. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to medical support services and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating the issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates of medical support services: the United Kingdom and India (major equipment); Brazil India and the United Kingdom (self-sustainment);

(b) Examine the proposal on accommodation for level-II and III hospitals. Consider the proposal to reimburse troop/police contributors under "tentage/accommodation" for living areas provided to patients (raised by a Member State): Norway, supported by Ghana, India and the United Kingdom;

(c) Examine the proposal to amend self-sustainment standards under basic first aid and high risk areas (raised by the Secretariat): the Netherlands, supported by France, Ireland, Senegal and the United Kingdom;

(d) Consider the inclusion of the "fee-for-service" schedule in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (raised by the Secretariat): Turkey, supported by Argentina, Bangladesh, France, Italy, Nigeria and the United Arab Emirates;

(e) Review the modular medical concept/medical support facilities (raised by the Secretariat): Germany, supported by Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, France, Ghana, India, Jordan, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates;

(f) Consider the provisioning of medical services for non-United Nations personnel and reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to peacekeeping operations (raised by a Member State): Morocco.

IV. Review of methodology, reimbursement rates and performance standards

39. The overall impact of all changes in reimbursement rates and the addition of new services is estimated to be 2.7 per cent of the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The impact of the major equipment categories, including medical, is 1.9 per cent and the corresponding impact of self-sustainment is 3.8 per cent.

A. Major equipment

1. Comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment rates for major equipment and model/procedures for future reviews

40. Many Member States expressed the opinion that the most vital subject for the Working Group was to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates and reach consensus. At the same time, the proposed new reimbursement rates should be linked to their impact on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget.

41. The following are highlights of the important issues raised during the discussion on the methodology:

(a) From the beginning, a number of Member States were of the view that only those Member States that provided national cost data should be included in the comprehensive review. Other Member States believed that those Member States that did not provide data meant that reimbursement rates would remain as stated in the

Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. After a lengthy discussion, a compromise was reached by allowing each Member State to choose whether that Member State would be included in the data with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual reimbursement rate;

(b) A calculation model should be based on reviewed data and exclude the extremes of both high and low data. That allowed manipulation of the data using different percentages. It was finally decided that data greater than 100 per cent above or less than 20 per cent below the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates would be excluded from the calculations. For example, if the generic fair market value of a major equipment were $10,000, any national cost data above $20,000 or below $8,000 would be excluded;

(c) Some Member States were of the opinion that rates should not decrease or be subject to a minimal increase only. Other Member States were of the opinion that there should be no limitations on rates decreasing or increasing.

42. The 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment used the following method to conduct the review:

(a) Agree on principles for conducting the review;

(b) Review data;

(c) Develop a calculation model;

(d) Calculate rates;

(e) Evaluate and adjust rates to ensure an equitable outcome.

Each step in the method was finalized before the next step was started.

43. Principles agreed on for conducting the review:

(a) The review related to rates only, not the current contingent-owned equipment system;

(b) The review used the national cost data provided by troop/police contributors. However, where a Member State had not submitted data for a category, it could elect to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as its national data. The only acceptable data are those that have been received by the Secretariat in advance of the first Working Group session;

(c) Rates could only be revised for major equipment if new data had been provided by troop/police contributors;

(d) Data should be validated for mistakes and flaws in advance of the calculation. Only corrected and accepted data should be included in the calculation;

(e) The impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget should be considered at each stage of the calculation;

(f) Differences in generic fair market value and estimated useful life can be reconciled and made comparable by considering monthly depreciation.

44. Review of data:

(a) If data had been incorrectly submitted as zero, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be substituted;

(b) If data had been blank, this should be treated as no data. However, if the market price is submitted and estimated useful life is blank, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual estimated useful life should be substituted;

(c) If the wet-lease rate had been calculated but no maintenance rate had been submitted, the maintenance rate should be the wet-lease rate minus the dry-lease rate;

(d) If the maintenance rate had been submitted in the wrong format, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rate should be used;

(e) If the wet-lease rate equalled the dry-lease rate, the wet-lease rate should be deleted.

In addition, several specific minor corrections were made to data.

45. Development of a calculation model:

(a) A spreadsheet model was developed to undertake calculations;

(b) The model was capable of independently excluding high and low extremes of data. This flexibility enabled several alternative scenarios to be examined;

(c) After excluding agreed extremes, simple averages of monthly depreciation, estimated useful life and maintenance were calculated;

(d) Generic fair market value was calculated as the product of average monthly depreciation and average estimated useful life. This value was then used, with the existing no-fault incident factor, to calculate dry and wet-lease rates;

(e) The impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget calculated by the sum of the products of percentage change in the wet-lease rate and the category's weight.

46. Calculation of reviewed rates:

(a) Where a country has not submitted any new data, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data. This includes cost and non-cost data. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment data across all categories and services;

(b) Where a country has submitted data but it is incomplete, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data in all incomplete categories. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data across all incomplete categories and services;

(c) Data above 100 per cent or below 20 per cent of the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates is to be excluded from the calculation;

(d) The result of the application of this method will produce an overall outcome for the United Nations contingent-owned equipment budget;

(e) A further review of each category and service may be necessary and may require a further adjustment to the rates of individual categories, but the net effect of all adjustments must not change the overall outcome as calculated above;

(f) This method shall apply to all sub-working groups;

(g) This method shall not necessarily be used as a precedent for the conduct of future contingent-owned equipment deliberations.

A list of the troop/police contributors that elected to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national data is contained in annex I.A.3.

47. Evaluation and adjustment of rates to ensure an equitable outcome. Where the calculation resulted in a perverse outcome, such as results for heavier equipment being less than that for similar lighter equipment, sensible adjustments were agreed. However, where adjustments were required, they were crafted to ensure that they did not affect the overall contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The revised contingent-owned equipment data for major equipment, including dry and wet-lease reimbursement rates, are contained in annex I.A.2.

48. Impact on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The overall impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget is approximately 1.9 per cent. Adding medical equipment to the list does not change the number (see annex I.A.4).

49. Future reviews:

(a) The Working Group discussed procedures for conducting future triennial contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rate reviews. It was agreed that actual cost data rather than indices should be used, as that provided a better basis for the calculation of rates. It was further agreed that troop/police contributors should be required to indicate whether they wanted to substitute existing Contingent-Owned Equipment data as national data either in whole or in part, at the same time;

(b) It was also agreed that the Secretariat should request national cost data in the same format as that contained in chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (see annex I.A.5).

Recommendations

50. It was recommended that:

(a) The revised rates contained in annex I.A.2 should be adopted;

(b) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop/police contributors.

2. Model for the classification of armoured personnel carriers in United Nations peacekeeping operations

51. Armoured personnel carriers were widely deployed and had proven to be very useful in United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, troop/police contributors were deploying troop/police-carrying armoured personnel carriers with very different qualities and capabilities. The Secretariat was experiencing difficulties in determining whether carriers were armed or unarmed and whether the carriers belonged to class 1, 2 or 3 (currently determined by the generic fair market value or cost of the carriers). In addition, when the Secretariat had determined the classification of the carriers (armed or unarmed, class 1, 2 or 3), it was frequently contested by the troop/police contributors. That greatly delayed the claim certification process. A classification model based on capabilities in an objective,

consistent and unambiguous manner would assist the Secretariat in facilitating the reimbursement process. The Working Group did not reach consensus on the issue.

Recommendations

52. No recommendations were made.

3. Special cases of major equipment

53. The Working Group examined the data in the list of approved "special cases" submitted by the Secretariat to determine whether the approved "special cases" should be included as major equipment in the Contingent-Owned Equipment manual and recommended a generic fair market value and a standard reimbursement rate for each approved "special case" major equipment. A review of the consolidated national cost data for special cases was also undertaken.

54. The Working Group found that reimbursement rates of "special cases" in existing signed memorandums of understanding should not be affected.

55. To minimize the use of "special cases", the Working Group discussed whether a new text should be added at the end of the "special case" definition (Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 5, para. 3), or the definition should be reworded. The reason for a change of the definition was to clarify that the value of the items alone should not be the reason for creating a "special case".

56. The Working Group also discussed raising the threshold value of "special cases" to $1,000 from $500 and the estimated useful life to more than one year.

Recommendations

57. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The threshold value should be $1,000 for major equipment and its useful life must be more than one year;

(b) The following sentence should be added at the end of the "special case" definition (Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 5, para. 3): "The value alone should not determine whether equipment is treated as a special case";

(c) In preparation for the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group, the Secretariat should propose a list of "special case" items for consideration as major equipment.

58. Furthermore, from the above-mentioned findings, the Working Group recommended that the items included in:

(a) The list in annex I.C.2 should be categorized as additional major equipment;

(b) The list in annex I.C.3 should be retained as "special cases" (214 items);

(c) The list in annex I.C.4 should be deleted from the "special case" list owing to existing equivalent major equipment items (Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 8) or as part of an existing set, established by 2004 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group and approved by the General Assembly;

(d) The list in annex I.C.5 should be deleted from the "special case" list owing to the fact that the threshold of the items was less than $1,000 or the useful life was less than one year;

(e) The list in annex I.C.6 should be deleted from the "special case" list owing to the fact that the items were reimbursed under self-sustainment.

4. Separate reimbursement rate for HF sets in military pattern vehicles

59. The Working Group considered separate reimbursement rates for inclusion of HF sets in military pattern vehicles. One group of Member States was of the view that HF sets of military pattern vehicles should be reimbursed as major equipment, as it was too expensive, while VHF sets were reimbursed via self-sustainment. Another group of Member States was of the view that troop/police contributors should provide all communication equipment for the contingent in accordance with the standard for communications under the self-sustainment category. The Working Group reached consensus that the provisions of the existing 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be continued.

Recommendations

60. It was recommended that the provisions of the existing 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be continued.

5. Threshold for loss/damage of major equipment under hostile action/forced abandonment

61. For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000, or when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000. One group of Member States was of the view that the threshold for reimbursement of loss/damage of major equipment under hostile action/forced abandonment should be reduced to $150,000. Another group of Member States was of the view that such loss/damage was reimbursed via the no-fault incident factor and the hostile action/forced abandonment mission factors and that there was no need to change the figure at the current stage.

Recommendations

62. It was recommended that the threshold value in case of damage/loss in single hostile action/forced abandonment of major equipment should continue as $250,000.

6. Rotate major equipment of troop/police contributors every four to five years

63. One group of Member States was of the view that either the United Nations might make provision for rotating the equipment after every four to five years as mutually agreed between United Nations and troop/police contributors after being duly inspected by a technical team, or the troop/police contributors might make the arrangement and the United Nations might reimburse the troop/police contributors for the transportation costs incurred.

64. Another group of Member States was of the view that rotation of major equipment and self-sustainment was covered by the incremental transportation

factor and the depreciation as part of the reimbursement rates. The group proposed instead that the provision to deploy additional major equipment, in accordance with annex B of the memorandum of understanding, as overstock, should be increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. The troop/police contributors would then be able to deploy an overstock of up to 20 per cent of the agreed authorized quantities in annex B of the memorandum of understanding during initial deployment of contingent to the mission areas. That would reduce the maintenance load of the contingent in the mission area and additional equipment and vehicles might be utilized as reserve for the equipment that needed replacement.

Recommendations

65. It was recommended that the provision to deploy additional major equipment in accordance with the authorized quantities in annex B of the memorandum of understanding, as overstock, be increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

7. Specifications of minimum capabilities of some major equipment

66. One group of Member States was of the view that some major equipment was insufficiently described in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to the extent that some troop/police contributors provided equipment with capability below that which was required. The troop/police contributors should know the minimum capability required so that they could decide whether to deploy existing equipment or purchase new equipment.

67. The Working Group discussed the following issues:

(a) The balance between complexity, detail, clarity of understanding and specification;

(b) The Secretariat and the troop/police contributors should suggest major equipment for which a specification of minimum capability was required;

(c) The troop/police contributors must submit to the Secretariat the following national cost data for each item that should be reviewed: a national market value; an estimated useful life; and a monthly maintenance rate;

(d) The best time to review capabilities and their specification was during negotiation of the memorandum of understanding;

(e) The pre-deployment inspection should be the last opportunity to change equipment which did not fulfil United Nations requirements.

Recommendations

68. It was recommended that:

(a) At the request of the troop/police contributors, the Secretariat should specify the minimum capabilities required of major equipment;

(b) United Nations representatives should undertake a reconnaissance in the theatre to inform troop/police contributors of United Nations recommendations on the specification of major equipment;

(c) Troop/police contributors should recommend major equipment for which a minimum specification is required in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to the Secretariat by 1 September 2010 for consideration at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

8. A reimbursement method for wheeled vehicles

69. A proposed method of reimbursement for vehicles was tabled, consisting of six parameters on usage cost in a very hostile and very severe environment in the mission area and six parameters related to the maintenance of vehicles. One group of Member States recognized that the proposed method could be an alternate method for calculating reimbursement rates for vehicles, as the method referred to the real conditions in the mission area.

70. Another group of Member States was of the view that the proposed method would lead to many calculations that would delay the reimbursement to the troop/police contributors. In addition, the proposed parameters were too extreme and not very realistic. The proposed method applied only to vehicles, not to other major equipment. The group proposed to maintain the current method and to work on the two mission factors: extreme environmental conditions and intensified operational conditions in a mission area.

Recommendations

71. It was recommended that the Working Group should note the proposal and invite the Member State that had raised the issue, together with interested Member States, to consider the matter further with a view to presenting a proposal again at the next Working Group.

9. Training costs prior to deployment

72. Predeployment training was treated as a national responsibility by the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Troop cost did not make separate provision for predeployment training. The Working Group emphasized the importance of training prior to deployment. One group of Member States was of the view that generic training related to peacekeeping operations was a national responsibility. Another group of Member States was of the view that the United Nations should reimburse the training related to specific peacekeeping operations.

Recommendations

73. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The 2008 Working Group should highlight the United Nations mandate to support mission-specific training prior to deployment;

(b) In that regard, the Integrated Training Service should be proactive and efficient in:

(i) Supporting Member States to ensure their trainers had the appropriate training, information and material to conduct effective national predeployment training;

(ii) Issuing guidelines for training;

(iii) Providing all available documents specific to each mission necessary for training;

(c) Troop/police contributors should assess the impact of Integrated Training Service initiatives on their predeployment training. That assessment, with supporting methodologies and documentation, would be presented by the Member States to the next Working Group.

10. Additional reimbursement for deployment of contingents at short notice

74. The present United Nations guidelines did not provide for additional reimbursements for short notice deployment of troop contingents. The United Nations had established the rapid deployment level under the United Nations Standby Arrangement System, but there were no specific provisions for reimbursement under the rapid deployment level. An additional reimbursement would assist the troop/police contributors to contribute willingly to rapid deployment to urgent United Nations peacekeeping operations.

75. Three viewpoints emerged on the issue:

(a) Certain Member States requested clarification of the equipment and stores that would qualify for additional reimbursement;

(b) One group of Member States supported additional reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment for short-notice deployments. It was of the view that additional data regarding enhanced costs incurred by Member States needed to be collated for the specific equipment that would qualify for additional reimbursements for short-notice deployments;

(c) Another group of Member States stated that providing troops and equipment was a national responsibility. As Member States contributed troops with different inventories, it would not be feasible to make special provision for what they might or might not have. The existing rates of reimbursement were calculated based on the average of the item's generic fair market value, estimated useful life and monthly maintenance rate. The contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates were effectively hire charges for capabilities.

Recommendations

76. There was no consensus and the issue will not be discussed further.

B. Self-sustainment

1. Comprehensive review of self-sustainment rates (excluding the medical subcategories)

77. Most Member States viewed rates as the primary objective of the comprehensive review and it was agreed that a balance between an increase in the rates and the impact on the overall peacekeeping budget of the United Nations would have to be achieved by consensus.

78. A number of models were developed for the Working Group using various permutations of the data that were provided and including data from the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual for Member States that opted to be included at those rates. Finally, a methodology was developed that would be utilized by the three sub-working groups that excluded extreme high and low data. That paved the way for the acceptance of the methodology (see paras. 42-49 above), where data greater

than 100 per cent above and less than 20 per cent below the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates would be excluded from the calculations.

79. Applying the foregoing methodology to the self-sustainment data, revised rates were attained that were accepted by the Working Group. Revised rates presented an average increase of 2.5 per cent over the self-sustainment rates (excluding the medical subcategories) and a 3.0 per cent impact on the overall self-sustainment (excluding the medical subcategories) budget of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. Issues that improved services (see below) increased the impact percentage on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget to 3.9 per cent.

Recommendations

80. It was recommended that:

(a) The revised rates of reimbursement in annex II.A.2 should be adopted;

(b) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided by or elected by the troop/police contributors.

2. Review of the self-sustainment standard under "accommodation"

81. The self-sustainment sub-working group only addressed the provision of office/workspace under accommodation, not the provision of office/workspace for level-II and III medical facilities, which was addressed by the medical sub-working group.

82. Following discussions, consensus was reached and the Working Group recommended including the provision of offices/workspace under the self-sustainment category of "accommodation".

83. The Working Group noted that that inclusion could cause additional costs and therefore the revision of that rate was recommended to be discussed during the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group. The existing rate of accommodation would be applicable until the reimbursement rates were revised at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

Recommendations

84. The Working Group agreed to the addition of the following text under "accommodation" in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 31 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual: **"(d) Provide offices/workspaces in permanent rigid structures"**.

85. The existing/revised rate of accommodation would be applicable until the reimbursement rates were re-evaluated at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

3. Revision of the decision sheet to calculate mission factors

86. The Working Group reached consensus that attacks on United Nations peacekeepers by unidentified individuals or groups, who might not be part of the

peace process, constituted a threat and that the calculation sheet for hostile engagement should be revised.

Recommendations

87. The Working Group recommended that the title of chapter 7, annex B, section B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, should be revised as follows: **"B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process"**.

88. The Working Group also recommended that a new section D should be added to annex B of chapter 7 (**"D. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants"**) and the text in paragraphs 8 to 10 should be amended, as follows:

> "8. Operating in an increasingly complex security environment, the United Nations peacekeepers are exposed to threats from more diversified sources. Individuals or groups identified by the United Nations, and/or groups not party to the peace process, often unidentified, who employ hostile/terrorist methods in the area of operations or other regions of the host nation, might seek to attack civilians or targets of international organizations like the United Nations, constituting threats to United Nations peacekeeping assets.

Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups in host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on non-governmental organizations and/or international organizations other than the United Nations in the host nation? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on United Nations personnel and agencies in host nation? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

“3. Summary

“9. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table.

Factor	*Maximum*	*Points allocated*
Criminal activities	8	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process	10	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped mines	6	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants	11	
Total		

“10. The hostile action/forced abandonment factor in per cent equals the total points divided by 7, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal (i.e. 4.1 per cent).

“Hostile action/forced abandonment factor:

% ”

4. Revision of the number of days of recreational leave allowance paid to members of military contingents and formed police units from 7 to 15 days

89. The Working Group supported the principles.

Recommendations

90. The Working Group recommended that the recreational leave allowance should be 15 days. However, taking into account that the issue fell under the umbrella of troop costs, the Working Group recommended that the Fifth Committee should review the number of days for which the recreational leave allowance should be paid to contingents/formed police units.

91. The Working Group recommended that the Fifth Committee should consider the issue at the second resumed session of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

5. Revision of the standard for self-sustainment subcategory, “welfare”, and inclusion of the cost of “Internet access” under “welfare”

92. Intense discussions took place on the re-introduction of the 1997 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual standards for welfare and consensus was reached that an updated version of the standards for welfare should be adopted. Several options with regard to the provision of Internet to troops deployed in peacekeeping missions were discussed and consensus was reached on an interim rate.

Recommendations

93. The Working Group recommended the addition of the following text in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 57, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

> "(c) **Welfare**: appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the spectrum of welfare to include entertainment, fitness, sports, games and communications must be provided in quantities appropriate to the number of troops at their respective locations in the mission area. Verification as to whether appropriate standards have been provided will be based on the agreed troop/police contributor's welfare arrangements between the troop police contributors and the Secretariat, and detailed in an appendix to annex C to the memorandum of understanding;
>
> "(d) **Internet access**: appropriate levels of equipment and bandwidth in the peacekeeping mission.
>
> (i) Verification as to whether appropriate quantities of equipment have been provided will be based on Internet requirements agreed between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat, and detailed in an appendix to annex C to the memorandum of understanding;
>
> (ii) Internet is to be established by the troop/police contributors and not linked to the existing United Nations communications system;
>
> (iii) A guide to the standard required for providing Internet access can be found in appendix 10 to the present chapter".

94. The Working Group recommended the addition of the following appendix 10 in chapter 3, annexes A and B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

> **"Appendix 10**
>
> **"Guidelines for Internet access in United Nations peacekeeping operations**
>
> "The guide below is based on a battalion of 800 personnel deployed in up to 3 locations.

Equipment	*Quantity*
Internet access equipment	3
Computers	7
Printers	3

Appropriate levels of maintenance, spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above".

95. The Working Group also recommended that a review of the outcome of the decision on welfare should be undertaken at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

96. In addition, the Working Group recommended the addition of a monthly per person interim rate for Internet access of $2.76. The interim rate and verification process should be reviewed as soon as possible and at the latest during the next Working Group.

6. Annual leave at United Nations expense for contingent members/police deployed for a one-year tour of duty

97. During the discussion, Member States requested and obtained a series of detailed costing from the Secretariat for rotations of troops to and from missions, both semi-annually and annually. Many variations were modelled in terms of troop numbers and their associated weight of equipment with a view to identifying possible savings which could then be used to meet the requirement outlined in the issue paper.

98. One group of Member States agreed with the current United Nations policy of six-month troop rotations and indicated that if Member States chose other troop rotation schedules, they should bear the full cost and responsibility for additional transport requirements. Savings realized by the United Nations owing to a Member State not utilizing the full transport capacity required for six-month rotations should not be redirected to other purposes.

Recommendations

99. The Working Group agreed that the leave transportation remained a national responsibility (as national responsibility was generally understood in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual).

7. Reimbursement of troop/police contributors for accommodation in difficult missions

100. The Working Group discussed the impact that adverse climatic conditions might have on particular tentage when the United Nations was not able to provide permanent, rigid or semi-rigid accommodation after the initial six months. Consensus was reached that individual categories should not be considered in isolation. The Working Group agreed that the impact of climate conditions was covered by existing mission factors.

Recommendations

101. The Working Group agreed that the existing procedure should remain in place for consideration and review of mission factors at the request of troop/police contributors, as outlined in paragraph 2, chapter 7, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual which stated that any troop/police contributor could request that the Secretariat review relevant mission factors at any time.

102. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to advise all troop/police contributors on how to request such a review, where necessary.

8. Provision of basic firefighting, fire detection and alarm capabilities in field missions

103. The Working Group agreed that the provision of basic firefighting capability was very important with regard to the safety of personnel deployed in field missions. The Working Group reached consensus that the provision should be divided into basic firefighting and fire detection and alarm capabilities. Many troop contributors were already providing the basic firefighting capability.

Recommendations

104. The Working Group recommended the addition of the following text after chapter 3, paragraph 34, of annex B to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, to be numbered as paragraphs 35 and 36, respectively:

> **"Basic firefighting capability**
>
> "35. To receive the 'basic firefighting' self-sustainment rate, the contingent must:
>
> "(a) Provide sufficient basic firefighting equipment, i.e., buckets, beaters and fire extinguishers, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;
>
> "(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.
>
> **"Fire detection and alarm capability**
>
> "36. To receive the 'Fire detection and alarm' self-sustainment rate the contingent must:
>
> "(a) Provide sufficient fire detection and alarm capability equipment, i.e., smoke detectors and fire alarm systems, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;
>
> "(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables".

105. The above-mentioned categories were to be subcategories of "tentage" and "accommodation" and to be calculated and reimbursed separately.

106. The option of providing the said capabilities was to be negotiated at the memorandum of understanding stage and endorsed accordingly.

107. The Working Group recommended the addition of a monthly per person interim rate for basic firefighting capability of $0.16, and for fire detection and alarm capability of $0.13. Those rates should be reviewed as soon as possible and at the latest during the next Working Group.

108. The Working Group also recommended that water supply facilities for firefighting should include water source and high pressure water supply systems, including those to be provided for under United Nations arrangements.

C. Medical support

1. Comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment rates for medical equipment and medical categories of self-sustainment

109. The Working Group discussed procedures for conducting future triennial contingent-owned equipment rate reviews. It was agreed that actual cost data rather than indices should be used, as that provided a better basis for the calculation of rates. It was further agreed that the troop/police contributors should be required to indicate whether they wanted to substitute the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual as national data either in whole or in part, at the same time.

110. The Working Group transposed the data requested by the Secretariat and provided by Member States into the existing contingent-owned equipment format (chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendices 2.1 (level-I), 3.1 (level-II), 4.1 (level-III)). The Working Group then applied the agreed methodology (see paras. 42-49 above) to the rates.

111. The overall impact of the medical major equipment on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget was approximately 3.3 per cent and the corresponding impact of medical self-sustainment was 1.8 per cent.

Recommendations

112. It was recommended that:

(a) The revised rates of reimbursement in annexes III.A.2 and III.A.3 should be adopted;

(b) Future reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop/police contributors.

2. Proposed reimbursement for level-II and III medical structures

113. Level-II and III medical structures were normally established in tents during initial deployment. To comply with medical and hygiene requirements, such structures required a more permanent structure to operate within six months. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual did not currently cover the reimbursement for troop/police contributors when building rigid or semi-rigid structures to house level-II and III medical structures. It was therefore necessary to consider establishing rules and rates for the rigid and semi-rigid structures for level-II and III medical facilities.

114. The Working Group discussed three options:

(a) *Option 1.* Set the reimbursement rate based on major equipment listed in chapter 8, annex A, for the next three years, then consider a review of the rates methodology at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group;

(b) *Option 2.* Member States at the current Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group would be requested to provide cost data relating to the current cost of building rigid structured level-II and III hospitals;

(c) *Option 3.* A combination of options 1 and 2: set a temporary reimbursement rate based on the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual until a rate could be determined using national cost data.

Recommendations

115. It was recommended that the following text should be added to "medical" under paragraph 35 as a new subparagraph in chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

"(a) When troop/police contributors are deployed on United Nations peacekeeping operations and they provide facilities for level-II and/or III medical facilities, semi-rigid or rigid structures, these areas are reimbursed separately as major equipment, i.e., containers and camp units. If the troop/police contributor builds permanent structures, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor under major equipment, chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, Rigid structures, Camp unit (medium and large for level-II and III medical facilities, respectively) refers;

"(b) In the interim, reimbursement for rigid and semi-rigid structures is to be based on major equipment in accordance with chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, Rigid structures, and Semi-rigid structures, Camp unit (medium and large for level-II and III medical facilities, respectively), respectively. The Secretariat is directed to apply this interim measure based on the breakdown below:

"(i) Semi-rigid structures are for containerized medical facilities:

- Level-II equates to a camp unit, medium
- Level-III equates to one each of a camp unit, medium and large
- Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment.

"(ii) Rigid structures are for hard-walled medical facilities:

- Level-II equates to a camp unit, medium
- Level-III equates to one each of a camp unit, medium and large
- Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment".

116. The Working Group agreed with the Secretariat's proposal to reimburse under self-sustainment for level-II and III medical facilities accommodated in tents. The tentage reimbursement criteria should be based on the bed wards capacity from the first day of deployment.

3. Specifications for definitions and components for basic first aid and high-risk areas

117. The Working Group discussed the following issues:

(a) United Nations peacekeepers must have a basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid and in prevention measures for high-risk areas;

(b) A distinction must be made between minimum first aid items for personnel and for United Nations vehicles and certain facilities provided by troop/police contributors;

(c) The minimum standards for high-risk area (epidemiological) under self-sustainment should be based on a determination by the United Nations Secretariat, per region and/or per United Nations mission, based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

Recommendations

Basic first aid

118. It was recommended that chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 49, subparagraph (a), be amended to read as follows:

"(a) Basic level (first aid)

"Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury. The following requirements must be met:

> "(i) *Training in basic first aid.* United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid, in accordance with chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1. The training must, at a minimum, cover (a) cardio-pulmonary resuscitation; (b) bleeding control; (c) fracture immobilization; (d) wound dressing and bandaging (including burns); (e) casualty transport and evacuation; and (f) communication and reporting.
>
> "(ii) *Individual basic first aid kits.* United Nations peacekeepers must carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves. In chapter 9, annex A, appendix (Soldier's kit/police kit),

reference this requirement under 'first aid kit'.

In addition, the definition should be incorporated in appendix 1 (annex III.C.2) under notes:

> 'Field or battle dressing consists of a large pad of an absorbent cloth, attached to a strip of thin fabric used to bind the pad in place. Field dressings are issued in a sealed waterproof pouch to keep them clean and dry; the pouch can be torn open when required';
>
> "(iii) *Basic first aid kits for troop/police contributor vehicles and other facilities.* A basic first aid kit must be provided to all troop/police contributor vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, all kitchen and cooking facilities, and any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary. These kits must contain the items set out in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1.1 (annex III.C.3)."

Member States may opt to augment **the above-mentioned minimum standards**. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

High-risk areas (epidemiological)

119. It was recommended that chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 49, subparagraph (f), should be amended to read as follows:

"(f) High-risk areas (epidemiological)

"To be eligible for high-risk area (epidemiological) self-sustainment, troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations peacekeepers are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

> "(i) The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of the following, at a minimum:

"a. Prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarials). The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in document A/C.5/60/26, chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 50, and chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 7, paragraph 6;

"b. Personal preventive health equipment and consumables (head mosquito net, repellent);

"c. Man-portable preventive health equipment and consumables (mosquito foggers, pesticides).The use of pesticides will conform to international environmental law;

"(ii) Other preventive measures, which are covered elsewhere in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, must be taken into account:

"a. Individual mosquito nets (conforms to chapter 9, annex A, soldier's kit/police kit;

"b. Encouragement of body-covering clothing (conforms to chapter 9, annex A, soldier's kit/police kit);

"c. Rodent control measures are part of basic hygiene procedures for large amounts of food and waste disposal areas (chapter 3, annex B, catering, paragraph 10, subparagraph (d) refers)".

4. Definition of "fee-for-service" (medical services)

120. Fee-for-service medical arrangements were currently practiced under memorandums of understanding in some missions where troop/police contributor and/or United Nations clinics provided health care to personnel other than those for which they were reimbursed under self-sustainment. For example, a troop/police contributor might provide services to United Nations police personnel, another contingent, mission substantive staff or United Nations agencies within the area of operations. Under fee-for-service arrangements, a troop/police contributor would invoice the mission for services provided to the individuals.

121. The standard fee schedule used to determine the amount owed to the troop/police contributor was based upon rates agreed between relevant parties when North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Kosovo Force facilities provided services to United Nations Protection Force/United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo personnel in the 1990s. The situation was such that United Nations facilities and/or civilian facilities were unavailable, or unable to deploy, to support troop and civilian mission staff. Accordingly, the agreed fee schedule had subsequently been adopted in missions where troop/police contributors provided services to personnel for whom they were not routinely reimbursed under self-sustainment arrangements in the memorandum of understanding.

122. During its discussions, the Working Group considered the following issues:

(a) The Working Group agreed on procedures for troop/police contributors providing services to the United Nations and other authorized personnel not covered under self-sustainment reimbursement;

(b) A fee schedule was recommended based on type of services provided which did not include cost already being reimbursed in other areas of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (i.e., personnel and major equipment usage).

Recommendations

123. It was recommended that:

(a) The final sentence should be deleted from chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 36;

(b) A new paragraph should be added, as follows:

"Medical support facilities are often called upon to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel by the mission headquarters for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in chapter 3, annex B, appendix 11. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g., local civilian population) by troop/police contributors is not reimbursable by the United Nations";

(c) The following text should be incorporated as a new appendix 11 to chapter 3, annex B:

"Administrative procedures for "fee-for-services" reimbursement

"1. The mission shall settle fee-for-service claims from the troop/police contributor only upon receipt of a monthly invoice delivered to the mission Chief Medical Officer, who represents the Chief of Mission Support.

"2. Fee-for-service reimbursement shall be accepted on presentation of the invoice from the troop/police contributor to the mission, which includes:

"(a) Full name and United Nations identification number of the patient;

"(b) Dates of treatment;

"(c) Service given according to the attached schedule;

"(d) Individual spreadsheets for patient's United Nations status/category of employment.

[The template to be used for invoicing is contained in annex III.D.2.]

"3. The documents listed below are to be sealed in an envelope marked 'medical in confidence' and addressed to the Chief Medical Officer, who is responsible to the Chief of Mission Support for the appropriate maintenance of confidentiality and record-keeping:

"(a) Diagnosis, according to the World Health Organization's ICD code system;

"(b) A copy of any associated referral from a United Nations primary care medical officer or health specialist.

"4. The Chief of Mission Support is responsible for all fee-for-service reimbursements to the troop/police contributor, and for reclaiming the fees from United Nations personnel with insurance coverage, where applicable.

Fee schedule

Code	*Type of services*	
A	**General practitioner**	**$30**
B	**Specialist on referral**	**$40**
C	**Nurse (for medical procedures)**	**$20**
D	**Vaccination**	**Actual cost**
E	**X-ray (referral, image only)**	**$25**
F	**X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)**	**$65**
G	**Lab (referral, tests only)**	**$25**
H	**Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)**	**$65**
I	**Hospital bed per 24 hours**	**$80**
J	**United Nations personnel entry examination (inclusive of tests and X-ray for pre- and post-deployment)**	**$125**

"*Notes:*

"1. **The foregoing fees include consumables utilized during the consultation and resultant medication dispensed. In general, the quantity of medication provided to out-patients receiving care under a fee-for-service arrangement should not exceed five days of supply.**

"2. **Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations).**

"3. **There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The troop/police contributor medical facility bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.**

"4. **Actual vaccination cost is the cost the medical facility paid to obtain the vaccine stock".**

5. Medical support facilities (medical modular concept)

124. The Working Group discussed standardization plus minimum capabilities of United Nations level-I, II and III medical support facilities and the medical modular concept.

125. The 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group agreed on the capability definition and staffing composition of the level-I, II and III medical support facilities. The Working Group also agreed to the concept of level-I+ and level-II+ medical facilities and provided definitions for inclusion in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. While the overall modular concept was supported by the Working Group, it was unable to finalize the equipment list for all of the modules.

Consensus was reached on the equipment lists for the aeromedical evacuation module and the forward surgery module.

Recommendations

126. The Working Group recommended that the aeromedical evacuation module and the forward surgery module content lists (annexes III.E.2 and III.E.3) should be included as appendices to annex B to chapter 3 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

127. The Working Group recommended that interested Member States should get together and further review the equipment lists for the remaining modules of the medical modular concept and forward them as an issue paper for distribution to all Member States prior to the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group. Participation in that Working Group by the Medical Support Section/Department of Field Support was essential to ensure that United Nations medical doctrine was duly considered and updated.

128. The Working Group recommended replacing the text in chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (A/C.5/60/26), as follows:

> **"Medical**
>
> "35. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:[1]
>
> "(a) Medical equipment. Accountable major equipment (identified by # in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities:
>
> "(b) Drugs. Drugs produced according to World Health Organization (WHO) standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(c) Medical supplies. Expendable supplies and minor equipment (identified by @ in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(d) Medical self-sustainment. The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(e) High-risk mission. A mission with high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered 'normal-risk mission'.[2] This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for 'high-risk areas (epidemiological)';
>
> "(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility to medical care through United Nations missions medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:[3]

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[1] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 31.

[2] A/C.5/55/39, para. 95.

[3] Ibid., para. 97.

"(i) United Nations-formed military police and United Nations-formed police units;

"(ii) United Nations military and United Nations police personnel not members of formed units;

"(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;

"(iv) United Nations Volunteers;

"(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.

"36. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level-I medical care is a troop/police contributor responsibility; however, each level-I facility is to provide medical support and care to all United Nations staff permanently or temporarily in their area of responsibility.[4] As a matter of principle this occasional level-I care should be provided in an emergency with no fee; however, a troop/police contributor may choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered; therefore there is a requirement to document and register emergency services provided.[5] All United Nations medical facilities are responsible for emergency medical services for all United Nations troops and United Nations staff in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and level-II and III facilities can request a referral from a level-I facility before accepting a patient.[6]

"37. Medical support facilities are often called upon to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel by the mission headquarters for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in appendix 11 to annex B to chapter 3. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g., local civilian population) by troop/police contributors is not reimbursable by the United Nations.

"38. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in annex B to chapter 3 must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding and in all cases prior to deployment.[7]

"39. A contingent Commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police

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[4] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 1.

[5] A/C.5/55/39, para. 103.

[6] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[7] Ibid., para. 1.

contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.[8]

"40. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care to which they are entitled and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military shall be assigned to medical facilities being responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (United Nations police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level-I facility and/or a level-II facility and/or a level-III facility, where applicable.

"41. It is the responsibility of the Force Medical Officer/Chief Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel are informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who is assigned to the facility. The same information/notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

"42. On the fifteenth day of each month a list stating the number of uniformed personnel assigned to each medical facility shall be forwarded to the Field Budget and Finance Division/Memorandum of Understanding and Claims Management Section, with a copy to the Logistics Support Division/Medical Support Section.

"43. All United Nations civilian staff shall be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel; however, this will not create eligibility for reimbursement under 'self-sustainment' unless this is explicitly stated in the memorandum of understanding. Alternatively, 'fee-for-service' might apply.[9]

"44. All United Nations level-II and III medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations personnel regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients.[10]

"45. Medical staff must be at the forefront in promoting HIV awareness, its method of infection and the prevention of spread. No medical staff or patient must be discriminated against owing to verified or suspected HIV. Testing in a United Nations facility must be voluntary and confidential, and no HIV test must be performed without there being a system of counselling.[11]

"46. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medically related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate of self-sustainment for the level of service provided and be calculated on the total personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding (the actual strength numbers will be used for calculation of reimbursement).[12]

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[8] Ibid., para. 4.

[9] A/C.5/62/26, annex III.D.1, appendix 11.

[10] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[11] Ibid.

[12] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, chapter 3, annex, para. 13.

"47. If a troop/police contributor provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be accumulated accordingly.[13] However, when a level-III medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level-II medical services, the 'level-II' and 'level-III' self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level-II and III combined self-sustainment rate of $35.36 is to be used and the calculation of the reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop strength of those contingents assigned to the level-III medical facility for both level-II and III medical care.[14]

"48. To be eligible for reimbursement for the medical self-sustainment rate, the medical facility must provide medical 'self-sustainment', including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies (to include 'epidemiological high-risk-areas' requirements), for basic, level-I, II, III, storage for blood and blood products, and high-risk areas, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the 'United Nations Levels of Medical Support' (A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, appendices I and II and amended in A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 31-36) for a medical facility and indicated in the memorandum of understanding. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.[15]

"49. In preparing the verification reports for medical self-sustainment, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[16] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

"50. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service of self-sustainment rates is shown below. Complete details of the United Nations standards of medical services are stipulated in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendices 1 through 6.[17] Additional information on immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis and vector control, and HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is contained in appendix 7 to this chapter".[18]

"(a) Basic level (first aid)

"Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury. The following requirements must be met:

"(i) *Training in basic first aid.* United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid, in accordance with chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1. The training must, at a minimum, cover (a) cardio-pulmonary resuscitation; (b) bleeding control; (c) fracture immobilization; (d) wound dressing and bandaging

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[13] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B1, remarks, p. 53.

[14] A/C.5/55/39, para. 106.

[15] A/C.5/54/49, sect. B2, chapter 3, annex A, para. 14, p. 53; A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 36.

[16] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

[17] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.A.

[18] Ibid., annex III.C.

(including burns); (e) casualty transport and evacuation; and (f) communications and reporting;

"(ii) *Individual basic first aid kits.* United Nations peacekeepers must carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves". In chapter 9, annex A, Appendix (soldier's kit/police kit), reference this requirement under 'first aid kits'. In addition, the definition should be incorporated in Appendix 1 (annex III.C.2) under notes: 'field or battle dressing consists of a large pad of an absorbent cloth, attached to a strip of thin fabric used to bind the pad in place. Field dressings are issued in a sealed waterproof pouch to keep them clean and dry; the pouch can be torn open when required';

"(iii) *Basic first aid kits for troop/police contributor vehicles and other facilities.* A basic first aid kit must be provided to all troop/police contributor vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, all kitchen and cooking facilities, and any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary. These kits must contain the items set out in chapter 3, annexes A and B, Appendix 1.1 (annex III.C.3).

"Member States may opt to augment **the above-mentioned minimum standards**. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

"(b) Level-I medical facility

"(i) *Definition.* It is the first level of medical care that provides primary health care and immediate lifesaving and resuscitation services. Normally included within basic level-I capabilities are: routine sick call and the management of minor sick and injured personnel for immediate return to duty, as well as casualty collection from the point of injury/wounding and limited triage; stabilization of casualties; preparation of casualties for evacuation to the next level of medical capability or the appropriate level of medical facility depending on the type and gravity of the injuries; limited in-patient services; advice on disease prevention, medical risk assessment and force protection within the area of responsibility. A level-I medical facility is the first level of medical care where a doctor/physician is available. A level-I medical facility may be United Nations-owned (United Nations level-I), contingent-owned (troop/police contributor), or commercially contracted;

"(ii) *Capacity.* Provides treatment to 20 ambulatory patients/day, temporary holding capacity of 5 patients up to 2 days, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) *Capability*

- Provides casualty collection and evacuation to higher levels of medical care (level-II and/or III)
- Handles routine sick calls and the management of minor sick and injured
- Implements disease, non-battle injury and stress-preventive measures

- Is responsible for education and promotion of awareness and prevention of the spread of HIV in the area of responsibility
- Offers emergency medical services to all United Nations personnel in the area of responsibility
- Provides medical services based on troop/police strength up to battalion level;

"(iv) *Composition.* The minimum composition and number of level-I medical personnel are listed below. The actual composition and number of level-I medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding. However, basic manpower includes the *capability of splitting the level-I medical support facility into two forward medical teams (FMT).*

- 2x Medical Officer
- 6x Paramedic/Nurse
- 3x support staff

"(c) **Level-I+ medical facility.** In accordance with specific mission requirements, a level-I medical facility can be enhanced to 'level-I+' by the addition of supplementary capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and the memorandum of understanding. Examples of additional capabilities include:

- Primary dental care
- Basic laboratory testing
- Preventive medicine
- Surgical capability (forward surgical module) — only in exceptional situations, dictated by the exigencies of medical service support, additional patient holding capacity and deployment should be based only on requirement of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support
- Aeromedical evacuation team

"(d) **Level-II medical facility**[19]

"(i) *Definition.* Level-II is the next level of medical care and the first level where basic surgical expertise is available, and life support services and hospital and ancillary services are provided within the mission area. A level-II medical facility provides all level-I capabilities and includes capabilities for: emergency surgery, damage control surgery, post-operative services and high-dependency care, intensive care-resuscitation and in-patient services; also basic imagistic services, laboratory, pharmaceutical, preventive medicine and dental services are provided; patient record maintenance and tracking of evacuated patients are also minimum capabilities required for a level-II medical facility.

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[19] Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 35 (c).

"(ii) *Capacity*. Performs 3 to 4 surgical operations/day and provides hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded up to 7 days, 40 outpatients/day, 5 to 10 dental consultations per day; will hold medical supplies, fluids and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) Capability.

- Provides advanced specialist medical care to stabilize seriously injured personnel for transport to a level-III medical facility
- Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination
- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the memorandum of understanding, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care; the team might be tagged as an aeromedical evacuation team
- Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength up to brigade level;

"(iv) *Composition*. The minimum composition and number of level-II medical personnel are listed below. Actual numbers may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding.

- 2x Surgeon
- 1x Anaesthetist
- 1x Internist
- 1x General Physician
- 1x Dentist
- 1x Hygiene Officer
- 1x Pharmacist
- 2x Head Nurse
- 2x Intensive Care Nurse
- 1x Operating Room Assistant
- 10x Nurse/Paramedic
- 1x Radiology Assistant

- 1x Laboratory Technician
- 1x Dental Assistant
- 2x Driver
- 8x support staff

"(e) **Level-II+ medical facility.** The level-II capability can be enhanced to 'level-II+' by augmentation with additional capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and the memorandum of understanding. Examples of additional capabilities include:

- Orthopaedic capability
- Gynaecology capability
- Additional internal medicine capability
- Additional diagnostic imaging capability (CT scan);

"A level-II medical facility may be a troop/police contributor contribution, a United Nations-owned medical facility, or commercially contracted;

"(f) Level-III medical facility[20]

"(i) *Definition.* It is the third and the highest level of medical care deployed within a mission area. At this level all capabilities of a level-I and II medical facility are provided as are capabilities for multidisciplinary surgical services, specialist services and specialist diagnostic services, increased high dependency care capacity, extended intensive-care services and specialist outpatient services. A level-III medical facility may be contributed by a troop/police contributor, or provided by a national or regional hospital in the mission area or by a commercial contractor;

"(ii) *Capacity.* Able to perform 10 surgical operations/day and provides hospitalization of 50 patients up to 30 days, 60 outpatient consultations/day, 20 dental consultations/day, 20 X-rays and 40 lab tests/day; will hold medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) *Capability.*

- Provides advanced services in surgical, intensive care, dental (emergency dental surgery), laboratory, X-ray, ward and pharmaceutical capabilities
- Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination

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[20] Ibid., para. 35 (d).

- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the memorandum of understanding, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care;

"(iv) *Composition.* The minimum composition and number of level-III medical personnel are listed below. Actual composition and number of level-III medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding.

- 4 x Surgeon (minimum 1 orthopaedic)
- 2 x Anaesthetist
- 6 x Specialist
- 4 x Physician
- 1 x Dentist
- 2 x Dental Assistant
- 1 x Hygiene Officer
- 1 x Pharmacist
- 1 x Pharmacist Assistant
- 50x Nursing staff (composition as required):
  - – 1x Head Nurse
  - – 2x Intensive Care Nurse
  - – 4x Operating Theatre Nurse
  - – 43x Nurse/Medic/Paramedic
- 2 x Radiological Assistant
- 2 x Laboratory Technician
- 14x Maintenance and support staff

"(g) Blood and blood products

"(i) Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations in accordance with United Nations standards, including transport, testing, handling and administration unless the level-II or III medical facility troop/police-contributor believes it necessary to negotiate the issue.[21] In

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[21] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (h).

such instances this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to the memorandum of understanding;

"(ii) The United Nations will provide climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

"(iii) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

"(iv) Performs blood testing and grouping;

"(h) High-risk areas (epidemiological)

"To be eligible for high-risk area (epidemiological) self-sustainment, troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations peacekeepers are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

"(i) The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of the following, at a minimum:

a. Prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarials). The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in document A/C.5/60/26, chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 50, and chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 7, paragraph 6;

b. Personal preventive health equipment and consumables (head mosquito net, repellent);

c. Man-portable preventive health equipment and consumables (foggers, pesticides). The use of pesticides will conform to international environmental law.

"(ii) Other preventive measures, which are covered elsewhere in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, must be taken into account:

a. Individual mosquito nets; conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit);

b. Encouragement of body-covering clothing (conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit));

c. Rodent control measures are part of basic hygiene procedures for large amounts of food and waste disposal areas (chapter 3, annex B, Catering, para. 10 d refers.

"(i) Dental

"(i) Provides dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel;

"(ii) Provide basic or emergency dental procedures;

"(iii) Maintains a sterilization capability;

"(iv) Conducts minor prophylactic procedures;

"(v) Provides oral hygiene education to mission personnel.

"51. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploy without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In this case, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations which could have been initiated prior to deployment from the self-sustainment payment of troop/police-contributors."[22]

6. Provision of medical services for non-United Nations personnel and reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations

129. The Working Group discussed the provision of medical services for non-United Nations personnel during its deliberations on definition of fee-for-service. In the relevant paper it was proposed that troop/police contributors providing care to local civilian populations while deployed on United Nations missions should be reimbursed for the care provided. Several Member States were of the view that owing to professional, civil-military cooperation and other factors, in many cases the contingent medical facilities were unable to refuse the provision of such services and that they should therefore be reimbursed by the United Nations. While the Working Group recognized the difficulties faced by those contingent medical facilities, several Member States believed that the provision of such services was not a United Nations responsibility, but was rather a national prerogative and, as such, should not be reimbursed out of the peacekeeping budget. One delegation suggested that the Chief Medical Officer and the Civil-Military Cooperation Officer in the mission headquarters should evaluate the local situation in the mission area to potentially identify alternative solutions (e.g., funding from other sources, non-governmental organization support). The Working Group was unable to reach consensus on the issue.

130. The Working Group briefly considered the issue of reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to peacekeeping operations during its deliberations on standards required for medical self-sustainment — basic first aid and high risk (epidemiological) subcategories. It did not reach consensus on the issue.

Recommendations

131. No recommendations were made.

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[22] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B.14, p. 58.

V. Closing remarks

A. Concluding remarks by the Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division, Department of Field Support

132. The Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division, Department of Field Support thanked the delegations for their participation and contribution to the deliberations of the 2008 Working Group. He noted that some progress had been made since the last Working Group, as Member States had been able to agree by consensus on the reimbursement rate review, as well as on a number of recommendations providing guidance to the Secretariat on the contingent-owned equipment system.

B. Concluding remarks by the Chairman

133. The Chairman of the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment stated that the Working Group had achieved its primary goal of reimbursement rate review since the post-phase V Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment in 2001. Consensus had been reached on a variety of technical issues that should enhance the contingent-owned equipment system. The Chairman thanked the participants of the Working Group for the results achieved at the current session of the Working Group and thanked the Secretariat for the support provided.

Annex I.A.1

Comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates for major equipment

Background

1. In his report dated 24 August 2004 (A/59/292), the Secretary-General recommended that the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group should be held in 2008 and that it should be mandated to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General.

2. Accordingly, by note verbale, Member States were requested to submit standard cost data for generic categories of major equipment, using 2006 as the base year, to carry out a comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates.

Comprehensive review of rates

3. The 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group used the following method to conduct the review:

(a) Agree on principles for conducting the review;

(b) Review data;

(c) Develop a calculation model;

(d) Calculate rates;

(e) Evaluate and adjust rates to ensure an equitable outcome.

Each step in the method was finalized before the next step was started.

4. Principles agreed on for conducting the review:

(a) The review related to reimbursement rates only, not the current contingent-owned equipment system;

(b) The review used the national cost data provided by troop-contributing countries/police-contributing countries. However, where a Member State had not submitted data for a category, it could elect to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as its national data. The only acceptable data are those that have been received by the Secretariat in advance of the first Working Group session;

(c) Rates could only be revised for major equipment if new data had been provided by troop-contributing countries/police-contributing countries;

(d) Data should be validated for mistakes and flaws in advance of the calculation. Only corrected and accepted data should be included in the calculation;

(e) The impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget should be considered at each stage of the calculation;

(f) Differences in generic fair market value and estimated useful life can be reconciled and made comparable by considering monthly depreciation.

5. Review of data:

(a) If data had been incorrectly submitted as zero, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be substituted;

(b) If data had been blank, this should be treated as no data. However, if the market price is submitted and the estimated useful life is blank, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual estimated useful life should be substituted;

(c) If the wet-lease rate had been calculated but no maintenance rate had been submitted, the maintenance rate should be the wet-lease rate minus the dry-lease rate;

(d) If the maintenance rate had been submitted in the wrong format, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rate should be used;

(e) If the wet-lease rate equalled the dry-lease rate, the wet-lease rate should be deleted.

In addition, several specific minor corrections were made to data.

6. Development of a calculation model:

(a) A spreadsheet model was developed to undertake calculations;

(b) The model was capable of independently excluding high and low extremes of data. This flexibility enabled several alternative scenarios to be examined;

(c) After excluding agreed extremes, simple averages of monthly depreciation, estimated useful life and maintenance were calculated;

(d) Generic fair market value was calculated as the product of average monthly depreciation and average estimated useful life. These values were then used, with the existing no-fault incident factor, to calculate dry and wet-lease rates;

(e) The impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget calculated by the sum of the products of percentage change in the wet-lease rate and the category's weight.

7. Calculation of reviewed rates:

(a) Where a country has not submitted any new data, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data. This includes cost and non-cost data. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment data across all categories and services;

(b) Where a country has submitted data but it is incomplete, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data in all incomplete categories. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data across all incomplete categories and services;

(c) Data above 100 per cent or below 20 per cent of the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates is to be excluded from the calculation;

(d) The result of the application of this method will produce an overall outcome for the United Nations contingent-owned equipment budget;

(e) A further review of each category and service may be necessary and may require a further adjustment to the rates of individual categories, but the net effect of all adjustments must not change the overall outcome as calculated above;

(f) This method shall apply to all sub-working groups;

(g) This method shall not necessarily be used as a precedent for the conduct of future contingent-owned equipment deliberations.

A list of the troop-contributing countries/police-contributing countries that elected to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national data is contained in annex I.A.3.

8. Evaluation and adjustment of rates to ensure an equitable outcome. Where the calculation resulted in a perverse outcome, such as results for heavier equipment being less than that for similar lighter equipment, sensible adjustments were agreed. However, where adjustments were required, they were crafted to ensure that they did not affect the overall contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The revised Contingent-Owned Equipment data for major equipment, including dry and wet-lease reimbursement rates, are contained in annex I.A.2.

9. Impact on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The overall impact on the major equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget is approximately 1.9 per cent. Adding medical equipment to the list does not change the number (see annex I.A.4).

10. Future reviews:

(a) The Working Group discussed procedures for conducting future triennial contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rate reviews. It was agreed that actual cost data rather than indices should be used, as that provided a better basis for the calculation of rates. It was further agreed that troop-contributing countries/police-contributing countries should be required to indicate whether they wanted to substitute existing Contingent-Owned Equipment data as national data either in whole or in part, at the same time;

(b) It was also agreed that the Secretariat should request national cost data in the same format as that contained in chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (see annex I.A.5).

Recommendations

11. It was recommended that:

(a) The revised rates contained in annex I.A.2 should be adopted;

(b) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop /police-contributors.

Annex I.A.2

Reimbursement rates for major equipment for dry and wet lease

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Communications equipment							
VHF/UHF — FM transceivers							
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	**33 187**	7	279	401	**680**	0.2	
Microwave links	**80 085**	10	550	681	**1 231**	0.2	
Mobile stations for trunking systems	**534**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
Paging equipment	**2 178**	10	20	19	**39**	0.2	
Portable MTSX for trunking	**2 162**	8	20	23	**43**	0.2	
Repeaters	**3 401**	7	24	41	**65**	0.2	
VHF alarm units	**2 161**	9	12	20	**32**	0.2	
VHF multiplex channels	**51 571**	10	149	438	**587**	0.2	
HF equipment							
Antennas, log periodic — directional high power	**24 044**	24	7	87	**94**	0.2	
Base receiver, HF high power	**8 113**	7	23	98	**121**	0.2	
Base station transmitter, HF high power	**22 173**	7	38	268	**306**	0.2	
Phone patch interlink	Special case						
Satellite equipment							
Earth station — non-redundant	Special case						
Earth station — redundant	Special case						
Earth station hub	Special case						
Earth station sub-hub	Special case						
Inmarsat type A — portable earth station	**43 658**	7	33	538	**571**	0.5	
Inmarsat type M — portable earth station	**19 702**	7	30	243	**273**	0.5	
Inmarsat type C — portable earth station	**13 691**	7	24	169	**193**	0.5	
Satellite receivers / TVRO	**161 750**	9	147	1 525	**1 672**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
UPS satellite station	**521**	9	5	5	**10**	0.2	
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	**209 261**	9	206	1 972	**2 178**	0.2	
Telephone equipment							
Telephone exchange large, 1 — 1,100 lines	**414 729**	15	101	2 373	**2 474**	0.2	
Telephone exchange PABX 1- 100 lines	**69 144**	12	49	492	**541**	0.2	
Cryptofax	**3 415**	7	4	41	**45**	0.2	
Cyphering equipment	Special case						
Airfield support equipment							
All radars	Special case						
Approach systems/lighting	Special case						
Control tower	**4 348 903**	20	12 628	18 845	**31 473**	0.2	
Navigation systems	**1 959 356**	10	5 742	16 655	**22 397**	0.2	
Miscellaneous — communications							
Underwater communication systems	Special case						
Antenna towers	**5 168**	20	11	22	**33**	0.2	
UPS 10KVA and up	**8 626**	10	87	73	**160**	0.2	
Electrical							
Generators — stationary and mobile							
20KVA to 30KVA (note 11)	**40 900**	12	137	301	**438**	0.5	309
31KVA to 40KVA (note 11)	**42 399**	12	175	312	**487**	0.5	432
41KVA to 50KVA	**57 206**	12	179	421	**600**	0.5	555
51KVA to 75KVA	**68 756**	12	195	506	**701**	0.5	771
76KVA to 100KVA	**76 020**	12	219	560	**779**	0.5	1 080
101KVA to 150KVA (note 11)	**85 297**	12	286	607	**893**	0.2	1 543
151KVA to 200KVA	**106 490**	15	412	609	**1 021**	0.2	2 160
201KVA to 500KVA (350KVA)	**157 600**	14	533	964	**1 497**	0.2	3 086
Greater than 500KVA	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Engineering equipment							
Assault boat & motor (Zodiac type)	**14 989**	8	140	162	**302**	0.5	240
Bridging boat	**170 617**	25	113	640	**1 770**	0.5	775
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	**435 734**	39	5 283	967	**6 250**	0.1	
Compactor plate (note 10)	**524**	5	4	9	**13**	0.6	
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m3 (note 9)	**1 802**	8	32	19	**51**	0.1	
Concrete mixer machine, above 1,5 m3 (note 10)	**7 698**	10	105	67	**172**	0.5	
Concrete cutter (note 10)	**5 000**	15	75	30	**105**	0.5	
Concrete vibrator (note 10)	**1 423**	12	13	16	**29**	0.5	
Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP (note 10)	**1 786**	10	13	16	**29**	0.5	
Ferry boats (river crossing)	**620 442**	20	11	2 844	**3 944**	0.5	900
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	**429 269**	10	636	3 756	**4 392**	0.5	
Quarry equipment, complete	Special case						
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	**30 912**	10	266	270	**536**	0.5	258
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 meters)	**99 507**	10	578	871	**1 449**	0.5	
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	**37 448**	15	43	224	**267**	0.5	
Survey equipment, including total station (note 10)	**11 520**	15	86	69	**155**	0.5	
Survey equipment, Theodolite type (note 10)	**6 469**	15	10	39	**49**	0.5	
Well drilling rig	**400 758**	20	1 668	1 837	**3 505**	0.5	200
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	**50 951**	10	352	446	**798**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	**86 483**	10	1 386	757	**2 143**	0.5	
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	**379 743**	10	2 789	3 323	**6 112**	0.5	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Logistics equipment							
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	**51 834**	10	85	454	**539**	0.5	36
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	**34 663**	10	75	303	**378**	0.5	36
Fuel storage, under 500 litres (note 10)	**2 254**	12	11	17	**28**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 501-5,000 litres (note 10)	**3 000**	12	15	22	**37**	0.5	
Fuel storage, 5,001-10,000 litres (note 10)	**3 500**	12	17	26	**43**	0.5	
Fuel storage, greater than 10,000 litres (note 10)	**5 181**	12	19	38	**57**	0.5	
Water storage equipment (note 9)							
Water storage, 5,000 — 7000 litres	**1 098**	7	11	13	**24**	0.1	
Water storage, 7,001 — 10,000 litres	**1 527**	7	15	18	**33**	0.1	
Water storage, 10,001 — 12,000 litres	**1 699**	7	17	20	**37**	0.1	
Water storage, 12,001 — 20,000 litres	**5 035**	7	50	60	**110**	0.1	
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	**5 667**	7	56	68	**124**	0.1	
Demining and EOD equipment (note 9)							
Remote control bomb disposal equipment	Special case						
Metal detectors	**3 226**	5	32	54	**86**	0.1	
Mine detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	**10 354**	5	102	173	**275**	0.1	
Bomb locator	**7 090**	5	71	119	**190**	0.1	
EOD suit — Light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	**6 877**	5	66	115	**181**	0.1	
EOD suit — Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	**10 515**	5	105	176	**281**	0.1	
Demining protective helmet and visor	**205**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**507**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket	**662**	3	6	18	**24**	0.1	
Demining protective apron/trousers	**658**	3	6	18	24	0.1	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**153**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Demining personal protection set (note 9)							
Demining protective helmet and visor	**205**	2	17	9	**26**	0.1	
Demining protective shoes	**507**	2	6	21	**27**	0.1	
Demining protective vest/jacket or demining protective apron/trousers (alternatives)	**636**	2	—	27	**27**	0.1	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	**154**	2	2	6	**8**	0.1	
Set Total	**1 502**		25	63	**88**	0.1	
Riot control equipment							
Personnel equipment (without gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only (note 9)							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 546**	2	23	191	**214**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**2 974**	2	16	125	**141**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 603**	2	24	194	**218**	0.5	
Baton	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.5	
Without gas mask							
Set Total	**15 123**		78	636	**714**	0.5	
Personnel equipment (with gas mask) — set of 10 — applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only (note 9 and 11)							
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	**4 546**	2	23	191	**214**	0.5	
Helmet with visor	**2 974**	2	16	125	**141**	0.5	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	**4 603**	2	23	194	**217**	0.5	
Baton	**3 000**	2	15	126	**141**	0.5	
With gas mask	**9 991**	2	52	420	**472**	0.5	
Set Total	**25 114**		129	1 056	**1 185**	0.5	
Platoon equipment (note 9 and 11)							
Tear gas launcher (set of 4)	**4 800**	10	23	42	**65**	0.5	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Loudspeakers (set of 3)	**390**	10	8	3	**11**	0.5	
Hand-held searchlights (set of 6) (note 9 only)	**514**	5	3	9	**12**	0.5	
Hand-held metal detectors (set of 6)	**565**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5	
Signal pistol (set of 3) (note 9 only)	**558**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5	
Taser (advanced pistol) (set of 1)	**603**	5	3	10	**13**	0.5	
Set Total	**7 430**		41	79	**120**	0.5	
Company equipment (note 9 and 11)							
Searchlights and generators (set)	**3 477**	10	17	30	**47**	0.5	
Automatic (TG) Grenade launcher (set of 3)	**6 094**	10	30	53	**83**	0.5	
Signal Pistols (set of 3)	**558**	10	1	5	**6**	0.5	
Tear gas launcher (set of 4)	**4 800**	10	23	42	**65**	0.5	
Loudspeakers (set of 2)	**260**	10	5	2	**7**	0.5	
Public address system (set)	**1 214**	10	24	11	**35**	0.5	
Set Total	**16 403**		100	143	**243**	0.5	
MP / POLICE TRAFFIC KIT (SET) (note 10)							
Alcohol detector	720	5	5	12	17	0.5	
Laser Speed Gun	1500	5	17	26	43	0.5	
Set total	**2 220**	5	22	37	**60**	0.5	
Medical and dental (notes 2, 4 and 11)							
Level 1 hospital	**55 504**	5	286	925	1 211	0.1	
Level 2 hospital	**803 290**	5	4 009	13 388	17 397	0.1	
Level 3 hospital	**1 484 818**	5	7 603	24 747	32 350	0.1	
Aero-medical evacuation module (note 10)	**40 116**	5	203	672	875	0.1	
Dental equipment set	**158 776**	5	798	2 646	3 444	0.1	
Forward surgery module (note 10)	**129 012**	5	642	2 161	2 803	0.1	
Laboratory only (note 3)	**48 734**	5	245	812	1 057	0.1	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Observation equipment							
Area equipment — observation							
Artillery locating equipment	Special case						
Ground surveillance radar/system	Special case						
Thermal imaging systems — aerial version	**133 096**	8	486	1 409	**1 895**	0.2	
Thermal imaging systems — ground version	**111 260**	8	496	1 178	**1 674**	0.2	
Personal equipment — observation							
Night observation devices — tripod mounted	**13 140**	8	20	142	**162**	0.5	
Binoculars — tripod mounted	**8 586**	10	11	75	**86**	0.5	
Accommodation equipment							
Semi-rigid structures							
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	**31 917**	5	124	537	**661**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 men)	**623 603**	8	2 244	6 600	**8 844**	0.2	
Maintenance workshop	**31 367**	7	124	379	**503**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**31 378**	7	124	379	**503**	0.2	
Warehousing and storage	**31 392**	7	124	379	**503**	0.2	
Rigid structures							
Camp unit small (5 men)	**5 253**	12	38	37	**75**	0.2	
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	**78 938**	15	459	452	**911**	0.2	
Camp unit, large (150 men)	**333 886**	15	1 928	1 911	**3 839**	0.2	
Office, communications and command posts	**20 060**	15	116	115	**231**	0.2	
Ablution facilities (50 men)	**9 418**	10	83	80	**163**	0.2	
Containers							
Medical	Special case						
Dental	Special case						
Workshop	**60 326**	9	142	569	**711**	0.2	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Refrigeration/Freezer/Food storage	**34 575**	6	50	486	**536**	0.2	
Insulated storage	**48 112**	12	45	342	**387**	0.2	
Ammunition magazine (storage) (note 5)	**23 441**	9	39	221	**260**	0.2	
Communications and command posts	**154 083**	12	189	1 134	**1 323**	0.5	
Other containers	**7 606**	10	7	65	**72**	0.2	
Aircraft							
All aircrafts	Special case						
Armaments							
Crew served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	**8 901**	25	7	33	**40**	0.5	
Crew served machine guns (11 to 15 mm)	**15 013**	25	9	56	**65**	0.5	
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	**2 220**	25	4	8	**12**	0.5	
Mortars (61 mm to 82 mm)	**12 125**	25	9	45	**54**	0.5	
Mortars (83 mm to 122 mm)	**20 458**	25	13	77	**90**	0.5	
Recoilless gun	**16 790**	25	20	63	**83**	0.5	
Anti-air weapons launchers	Special case						
Anti-air missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-armour missile launchers	Special case						
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm) (note 9)	**1 589**	25	10	6	**16**	0.5	
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium 81-100 mm) (note 9)	**8 913**	24	8	35	**43**	0.5	
Howitzer light towed	Special case						
Howitzer medium towed	Special case						
Naval vessels							
All naval vessels	Special case						
Combat vehicles							
Tanks							
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	**1 758 411**	25	5 944	6 594	**12 538**	0.5	

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	**1 582 088**	25	4 659	5 933	**10 592**	0.5	
Tank, recovery vehicle	**1 466 658**	25	4 162	5 500	**9 662**	0.5	
All other tanks	Special case						
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	Special case						
Armoured personnel carriers — tracked (note 7)							
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (Class I) (note 5)	**576 208**	25	3 666	2 161	**5 827**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — unarmed/dozer (Class II)	**298 002**	25	202	1 118	**3 138**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (Class I)	**789 967**	25	4 824	2 962	**7 786**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (Class II) (note 5)	**602 239**	25	4 131	2 258	**6 389**	0.5	525
Infantry carrier — armed (Class III)	**370 753**	20	2 278	1 699	**3 977**	0.5	525
Missile equipped	**1 139 619**	15	6 155	6 806	**12 961**	0.5	300
Mortar	**606 671**	25	2 383	2 275	**4 658**	0.5	300
Recovery	**847 324**	24	2 997	3 295	**6 292**	0.5	375
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**1 002 843**	24	268	3 733	**6 413**	0.3	150
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**691 111**	25	296	2 592	**5 552**	0.5	375
Cargo	**549 536**	25	4 065	2 061	**6 126**	0.5	525
Armoured personnel carriers — wheeled							
Infantry carrier — unarmed (Class I) (note 5)	**549 454**	25	308	2 289	**5 369**	1	450
Infantry carrier — unarmed (Class II)	**295 919**	24	1 619	1 274	**2 893**	1	450
Infantry carrier — armed (Class I)	**752 657**	25	4 236	3 136	**7 372**	1	450
Infantry carrier — armed (Class II) (note 5)	**626 156**	25	3 559	2 609	**6 168**	1	450
Infantry carrier — armed (Class III)	**358 934**	20	2 074	1 795	**3 869**	1	450
Missile equipped	**1 069 445**	15	4 258	6 833	**11 091**	1	225

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Mortar	**568 094**	24	1 886	2 446	**4 332**	1	225
Recovery	**639 225**	24	3 641	2 752	**6 393**	1	450
Air defence	Special case						
Command post	**768 200**	24	1 262	2 859	**4 121**	0.3	75
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	Special case						
Radar	Special case						
Ambulance rescue	**566 650**	24	2 634	2 440	**5 074**	1	338
Carrier — oversnow							
Infantry carrier	**176 506**	15	3 144	1 054	**4 198**	0.5	105
Infantry carrier — armoured	**278 527**	20	45	1 277	**5 777**	0.5	263
General purpose (snowcat)	**41 366**	15	1 481	240	**1 721**	0.3	146
Missile equipped	**727 543**	12	4 733	5 234	**9 967**	0.3	60
Command post	**241 018**	15	1 318	1 399	**2 717**	0.3	30
Reconnaissance vehicles							
Reconnaissance vehicle — tracked	**284 170**	22	4 012	1 195	**5 207**	0.5	438
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled up to 25 mm	**276 388**	25	4 089	1 152	**5 241**	1	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 25 mm	**385 307**	25	4 133	1 605	**5 738**	1	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 50 mm	**699 733**	25	4 752	2 916	**7 668**	1	600
Reconnaissance vehicle — wheeled over 100 mm	Special case						
Self-propelled artillery							
Light howitzer	**983 555**	30	155	2 814	**4 364**	0.1	45
Medium howitzer	**1 086 194**	30	1 728	3 108	**4 836**	0.1	45
Heavy howitzer	Special case						
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)							
All-terrain vehicle	**6 860**	5	5	119	**124**	0.8	1
Ambulance — truck	**58 026**	9	312	576	**888**	0.8	80

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Ambulance — armoured/rescue	**162 870**	10	213	1 466	**1 679**	0.8	96
Ambulance (4x4)	**73 021**	8	547	809	**1 356**	0.8	80
Automobile, sedan/stationwagon	**10 827**	5	118	188	**306**	0.8	120
Automobile (4x4)	**15 434**	8	381	171	**552**	0.8	300
Buses (12 PAX and less)	**28 936**	6	509	421	**930**	0.8	300
Buses (13-24 PAX)	**39 122**	8	738	434	**1 172**	0.8	240
Buses (greater than 24 PAX)	**135 151**	12	854	1 029	**1 883**	0.8	200
Snowmobile	**6 683**	6	5	97	**102**	0.8	1
Motorcycles	**3 479**	4	19	75	**94**	0.8	6
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 ton) (note 11)	**20 475**	5	242	298	**540**	0.8	240
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons) (note 11)	**27 910**	7	295	351	**646**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons) (note 11)	**46 110**	9	340	458	**798**	0.8	360
Truck utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)	**81 931**	10	548	737	**1 285**	0.8	400
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	**130 726**	12	796	995	**1 791**	0.8	400
Truck, pallet loading	**58 301**	12	1 006	444	**1 450**	0.8	480
Truck, maintenance light (note 11)	**51 811**	5	150	898	**1 048**	0.8	240
Truck, maintenance medium (note 11)	**84 367**	8	250	935	**1 185**	0.8	150
Truck, maintenance heavy	**237 068**	12	258	1 804	**2 062**	0.8	140
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres) (note 10)	**86 000**	12	643	655	**1 298**	0.8	
Truck, water (up to 10,000 litres) (note 11)	**89 500**	12	642	681	**1 323**	0.8	504
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres) (note 11)	**90 792**	12	646	691	**1 337**	0.8	504
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**141 736**	20	169	685	**854**	0.8	100
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	**194 192**	20	252	939	**1 191**	0.8	100
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**141 001**	10	573	1 269	**1 842**	0.8	270
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	**57 149**	10	60	514	**574**	0.8	34
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over) (note11)	**61 283**	10	60	552	**612**	0.8	34

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres) (note 10)	**98 972**	13	1 608	700	**2 308**	0.8	
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	**100 889**	13	1 618	714	**2 332**	0.8	1440
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	**160 635**	16	1 795	944	**2 739**	0.8	1520
Truck, tractor	**99 272**	12	1 011	756	**1 767**	0.8	540
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	**177 218**	15	681	1 103	**1 784**	0.8	1950
Support vehicles (military pattern)							
Motorcycles	**8 872**	8	99	98	**197**	0.8	48
Ambulance	**89 220**	10	352	803	**1 155**	0.8	140
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	**39 808**	10	945	358	**1 303**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton) (note 11)	**32 608**	10	850	293	**1 143**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons) (note 11)	**45 112**	10	890	406	**1 296**	0.8	300
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	**77 757**	11	903	641	**1 544**	0.8	360
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons) (note 11)	**130 743**	14	1 060	865	**1 925**	0.8	480
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons) (note 11)	**168 764**	17	1 160	940	**2 100**	0.8	344
Truck, maintenance light (note 11)	**85 466**	11	500	704	**1 204**	0.8	360
Truck, maintenance medium (note 11)	**114 355**	14	700	757	**1 457**	0.8	200
Truck, maintenance heavy (note 11)	**272 822**	17	900	1 519	**2 419**	0.8	151
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres) (note 10)	**166 049**	20	989	803	**1 792**	0.8	
Truck, water (up to 10,000 litres) (note 11)	**169 340**	20	982	818	**1 800**	0.8	336
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres) (note 11)	**171 866**	20	984	831	**1 815**	0.8	336
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	**133 562**	18	195	707	**902**	0.8	70
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	**210 482**	20	325	1 017	**1 342**	0.8	100
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	Special case						
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	**142 319**	18	1 487	754	**2 241**	0.8	420
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	**381 746**	18	1 808	2 022	**3 830**	0.8	300
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet) (note 11)	**100 000**	15	145	622	**767**	0.8	70

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over) (note11)	**120 000**	15	145	747	**892**	0.8	70
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres) (note 10)	**119 157**	18	968	631	**1 599**	0.8	
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	**208 571**	18	742	1 105	**1 847**	0.8	480
Truck, tanker (over 10,000)	**210 971**	18	735	1 117	**1 852**	0.8	320
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow) (note 11)	**134 738**	16	765	792	**1 557**	0.8	490
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow) (note 11)	**149 957**	18	1 370	794	**2 164**	0.8	330
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	Special case						
Communications vehicles							
Truck, communications light	**48 003**	12	535	353	**888**	0.5	30
Truck, communications medium	Special case						
Truck, communications heavy	Special case						
Trailer, communications suite	Special case						
Mobile trunking system	Special case						
Air liaison outpost/forward/tactical air control post, wheeled	Special case						
Engineering vehicles							
APC engineer — tracked	**688 431**	25	2 463	2 868	**5 331**	1	300
Bulldozer, light (D4 & 5)	**51 624**	12	1 007	363	**1 370**	0.1	347
Bulldozer, medium (D6 & 7)	**147 826**	15	158	834	**2 414**	0.1	540
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	**281 890**	19	1 972	1 260	**3 232**	0.1	570
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	**128 263**	15	515	723	**1 238**	0.1	142
Crane, mobile medium (11 to 24 tons) (note 11)	**242 295**	15	605	1 366	**1 971**	0.1	269
Crane, mobile heavy (25 to 30 tons) (note 11)	**318 715**	17	900	1 589	**2 489**	0.1	
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)	Special case						
Firefighting truck	**164 557**	20	155	699	**854**	0.1	22
Front end loader, light (up to 1 cubic metre)	**59 407**	12	115	417	**1 567**	0.1	257
Front end loader, medium (1 to 2 cubic metres)	**92 222**	12	1 457	648	**2 105**	0.1	257

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Front end loader, heavy (2 to 4 cubic metres)	**173 777**	15	1 712	980	**2 692**	0.1	450
Front end loader, tracked	**166 110**	12	1 418	1 167	**2 585**	0.1	582
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic metres)	Special case						
Grader, general purpose	**133 884**	19	1 592	598	**2 190**	0.1	504
Grader, special purpose	Special case						
Mine clearance system — vehicle mounted	Special case						
Roller, self-propelled	**102 277**	17	766	510	**1 276**	0.1	211
Roller, towed	**36 846**	15	609	208	**817**	0.1	57
Road sweeper	**95 593**	15	611	539	**1 150**	0.1	72
Sawmill, mobile	Special case						
Snowblower, truck	**194 475**	12	586	1 367	**1 953**	0.1	75
Industrial tractor light	**44 524**	12	923	313	**1 236**	0.1	282
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	**58 394**	12	664	410	**1 074**	0.1	140
Truck, dump, up to 20 cubic metres (military pattern)	**152 388**	15	614	948	**1 562**	0.8	140
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)	**234 111**	18	1 784	1 240	**3 024**	0.8	525
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	**161 245**	18	53	760	**813**	0.1	20
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	**96 249**	18	51	454	**505**	0.1	20
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	Special case						
Truck, pile driver	**48 020**	15	70	271	**341**	0.1	24
Truck, drill rig	**63 022**	15	76	355	**431**	0.1	24
Drill rig, self-propelled	**212 094**	20	667	901	**1 568**	0.1	450
Truck, sewer cleaning	**128 296**	15	89	723	**812**	0.1	110
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	**98 538**	15	1 127	556	**1 683**	0.1	309
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	**276 483**	17	1 514	1 378	**2 892**	0.1	492
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	**121 840**	19	395	545	**940**	0.1	52

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Material handling equipment							
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	**30 516**	10	419	257	**676**	0.1	90
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	**57 335**	12	708	403	**1 111**	0.1	96
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	**102 917**	12	913	723	**1 636**	0.1	108
Forklift, container	**361 278**	12	378	2 539	**2 917**	0.1	68
Container lifter, self-propelled	**121 428**	12	453	853	**1 306**	0.1	3
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	**88 367**	10	450	744	**1 194**	0.1	78
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)	**126 922**	12	651	892	**1 543**	0.1	91
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	**178 271**	12	757	1 253	**2 010**	0.1	360
Aircraft/airfield support equipment							
Truck, A/C refuelling	**117 376**	15	447	662	**1 109**	0.1	50
Forklift, aircraft unloading	**66 958**	12	171	471	**642**	0.1	41
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	**225 615**	20	629	959	**1 588**	0.1	12
Aircraft loading vehicle	**144 265**	15	1 432	813	**2 245**	0.1	26
Semitrailer, aircraft refuelling	**59 267**	15	367	334	**701**	0.1	1
Trailer, aircraft loading	**9 579**	15	346	54	**400**	0.1	1
Runway sweeper	**288 148**	17	1 054	1 437	**2 491**	0.1	52
Truck, aircraft stairs	**57 268**	15	142	323	**465**	0.1	40
Tractor, aircraft towing	**108 441**	15	405	611	**1 016**	0.1	75
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	**96 425**	10	301	812	**1 113**	0.1	20
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	**261 373**	17	386	1 303	**1 689**	0.1	20
Truck, de-icing	**213 338**	15	596	1 203	**1 799**	0.1	37
Truck, food servicing	**103 944**	15	294	586	**880**	0.1	37
Snowplow	**104 488**	17	280	521	**801**	0.1	79
Snowblower	**213 907**	15	609	1 206	**1 815**	0.1	88

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Trailers							
Light cargo single axle	**5 107**	10	48	46	**94**	0.8	6
Medium cargo single axle	**11 382**	12	59	87	**146**	0.8	6
Light cargo multiaxle	**16 801**	12	262	128	**390**	0.8	6
Medium cargo multiaxle (note 11)	**20 764**	15	270	129	**399**	0.8	6
Heavy cargo multiaxle (note 11)	**30 334**	18	325	161	**486**	0.8	8
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	**63 564**	18	341	337	**678**	0.8	8
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres) (note 11)	**14 574**	12	193	111	**304**	0.8	12
Water trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	**19 081**	15	254	119	**373**	0.8	8
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres) (note 11)	**21 582**	15	313	134	**447**	0.8	5
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	**21 146**	12	488	161	**649**	0.8	12
Fuel trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	**37 644**	15	449	234	**683**	0.8	8
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	**66 240**	15	429	412	**841**	0.8	5
Compressor trailer	**51 043**	12	222	388	**610**	0.8	8
Servicing trailer	**14 334**	12	230	109	**339**	0.8	12
Flatbed up to 20 tons	**26 493**	18	316	140	**456**	0.8	10
Flatbed over 20 tons	**33 426**	20	345	162	**507**	0.8	5
Lowbed up to 20 tons	**47 262**	18	535	250	**785**	0.8	10
Lowbed 20 — 40 tons	**60 782**	20	512	294	**806**	0.8	5
Heavy equipment/tank transporter	**294 181**	30	157	1 013	**1 170**	0.8	1
Semi-trailer refuelling	**51 273**	20	568	248	**816**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer water	**47 290**	20	334	229	**563**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet) (note 11)	**50 000**	20	331	242	**573**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over) (note 11)	**55 000**	20	330	266	**596**	0.8	6
Semi-trailer van	**31 400**	20	218	152	**370**	0.8	6
Mine clearance system trailer mounted	Special case						

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations Police*
Bridging system	Special case						
Trackway surfacing outfit	**60 587**	18	35	321	**356**	0.8	1
Trailer, Floodlight set with generators (4 lights, 9 m pole, 7 kw generator) (note 10)	**22 774**	10	171	199	**370**	0.5	
Pallet loading system	**5 209**	15	238	32	**270**	0.8	12

Note 1: All rates above are effective 1 July 2008 (A/C.5/62/...para ..., page ...)

Note 2: The GFMV for medical hospital equipment, determined by Phase V Working Group, was amended by post-Phase V Working Group by extracting non-medical major equipment, which will now be listed as separate major equipment in Annex B of the MOU. Except for the amendments for non-medical items and minor clerical adjustments, the GFMV for medical facility module recommended by post-Phase V Working Group remain the same as those recommended by Phase V Working Group. There is no increase in GFMV and the rates of reimbursement.(A/C.5/55/39 paragraphs 100 to 102, page 20).

Note 3: The GFMV for "Laboratory only" is determined as a Laboratory for a Level 2 hospital at A/C.5/55/39, Annex III.A, page 60.

Note 4: The maintenance rate for medical equipment in Levels 1, 2 and 3 facilities is calculated at 0.5% of the GFMV as per A/C.5/55/39, paragraph 118(c), page 22.

Note 5: New major equipment items recommended by post-Phase V Working Group (A/C.5/55/39 pages 28-30) have been included as approved. The GFMV and rates for new major equipment have been determined in January 2001, therefore no adjustment is required. The GFMV of items listed as "new", which had a GFMV originally determined at Phase III Working Group (1996) but for which post-Phase V provided a new or amended name/category, e.g. from APC Tracked - Infantry Carrier unarmed/dozer to APC Tracked - Infantry Carrier unarmed/dozer (Class I), have been increased by the % for that major equipment category in recognition that the original GFMV was calculated in 1996.

Note 6: The increases (indices) approved by the GA have been applied to the GFMV and the maintenance rates, from which the dry lease and wet lease rates are derived by the formula established by Phase III Working Group. This allows for clarity and transparency of calculations in future reviews.

Note 7: The rates for the new categories for armoured personnel carriers (APC) and tanks are to be regarded as interim until the next GFMV review. To determine in which class an APC or tanks are to be placed, the GFMV of the class of APCs or tank closest to the actual value of the APC or tank from the TC will be used (A/C.5/55/39 paragraph 40, page 9).

Note 8: The formulas for calculating the dry and wet lease rates are as follows: Monthly Dry Lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV * no-fault incident factor/12) and Monthly Wet Lease rate: (GFMV/useful life/12) + (GFMV * no-fault incident factor/12) + Monthly maintenance rate (A/C.5/49/70 Notes to Appendix II.B, page 37).

Note 9: New major equipment recommended by the 2004 Working Group in pages 55-57 of A/C.5/58/37 have been included as approved.

Note 10: New major equipment recommended by the 2008 Working Group in Annex I.C.3 of A/C.5/62/... page... have been included as recommended.

Note 11: New reimbursement rates for these items recommended by 2008 Working Group in Annex I.C.2 of A/C.5/62...pages ... have been amended as recommended.

Annex I.A.3

List of Member States choosing to include Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national cost data

		No data provided; include Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data			*Data provided; include Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data*		
		Yes	*No*	*No answer*	*Yes*	*No*	*No answer*
1	Angola						
2	Argentina						
3	Australia	x					
4	Austria	x					
5	Bangladesh						
6	Belgium				x		
7	Benin						
8	Bolivia						
9	Brazil						
10	Bulgaria	x					
11	Burkina Faso						
12	Cambodia						
13	Cameroon						
14	Canada	x					
15	Chile						
16	China						
17	Côte d'Ivoire						
18	Croatia	x					
19	Czech Republic	x					
20	Democratic Republic of the Congo						
21	Denmark	x					
22	Djibouti						
23	Dominican Republic						
24	Ecuador						
25	Egypt						
26	El Salvador						
27	Ethiopia						
28	Fiji						
29	Finland	x					
30	France				x		
31	Germany	x					
32	Ghana				x		
33	Greece	x					

34	Guatemala						
35	Haiti						
36	India						
37	Indonesia						
38	Iran (Islamic Republic of)						
39	Ireland				x		
40	Italy				x		
41	Japan				x		
42	Jordan						
43	Kenya						
44	Lebanon						
45	Luxembourg	x					
46	Madagascar						
47	Malawi						
48	Malaysia				x		
49	Mali	x					
50	Mauritania						
51	Mexico						
52	Moldova						
53	Mongolia						
54	Morocco						
55	Mozambique						
56	Namibia						
57	Nepal						
58	Netherlands	x					
59	New Zealand	x					
60	Niger						
61	Nigeria						
62	Norway	x					
63	Pakistan						
64	Paraguay						
65	Peru						
66	Philippines						
67	Poland				x		
68	Portugal	x					
69	Republic of Korea						
70	Romania				x		
71	Russian Federation						
72	Rwanda						
73	Senegal						
74	Singapore						

75	Slovakia				x		
76	Slovenia	x					
77	South Africa				x		
78	Spain				x		
79	Sri Lanka						
80	Sweden	x					
81	Syrian Arab Republic						
82	Thailand				x		
83	Togo						
84	Tunisia						
85	Turkey				X		
86	Uganda						
87	Ukraine						
88	United Arab Emirates						
89	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x					
90	United Republic of Tanzania						
91	United States of America	x					
92	Uruguay						
93	Zambia						
94	Zimbabwe						
	Total	**20**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**0**
							34

Annex I.A.4

Impact of the increase in the major equipment reimbursement rate on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget

Category of equipment	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)		
Communications equipment																		
VHF/UHF - FM transceivers																		
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	0.20%	31 815	7	384	274	658	33 187	4.30%	7	0.00%	401	4.40%	279	2.00%	680	3.30%	0.00025887	0.00000866
Microwave links	0.20%	77 417	10	658	531	1 189	80 085	3.40%	10	0.00%	681	3.50%	550	3.50%	1 231	3.50%	0.00207577	0.00007332
Mobile stations for trunking systems	0.20%	530	9	5	5	10	534	0.70%	9	0.00%	5	0.00%	5	-5.70%	10	0.00%	0.00000885	0.00000000
Paging equipment	0.20%	2 121	10	18	20	38	2 178	2.70%	10	0.00%	19	5.40%	20	-0.70%	39	2.60%	0.00000000	
Portable MTSX for trunking	0.20%	2 121	8	22	20	42	2 162	1.90%	8	0.00%	23	2.50%	20	-0.70%	43	2.40%	0.00000826	0.00000020
Repeaters	0.20%	3 288	7	40	23	63	3 401	3.50%	7	0.00%	41	3.30%	24	2.90%	65	3.20%	0.00007281	0.00000231
VHF alarm units	0.20%	2 121	9	20	12	32	2 161	1.90%	9	0.00%	20	0.00%	12	2.90%	32	0.00%	0.00000000	
VHF multiplex channels	0.20%	52 495	10	446	148	594	51 571	-1.80%	10	0.00%	438	-1.80%	149	0.40%	587	-1.20%	0.00058423	-0.00000688
HF equipment																	0.00000000	
Antennas. log periodic - directional high power	0.20%	23 861	25	84	7	91	24 044	0.80%	24	-4.00%	87	4.20%	7	-5.70%	94	3.30%	0.00000000	
Base receiver, HF high power	0.20%	7 954	7	96	23	119	8 113	2.00%	7	0.00%	98	2.10%	23	-1.40%	121	1.70%	0.00000000	
Base station transmitter, HF high power	0.20%	21 210	7	256	37	293	22 173	4.50%	7	0.00%	268	4.70%	38	2.40%	306	4.40%	0.00020893	0.00000927
Phone patch interlink	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Satellite equipment																		
Earth station - non-redundant	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Earth station - redundant	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Earth station hub	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Earth station sub-hub	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Inmarsat type A - portable earth station	0.50%	42 849	7	528	33	561	43 658	1.90%	7	0.00%	538	1.90%	33	-0.10%	571	1.80%	0.00012415	0.00000221
Inmarsat type M - portable earth station	0.50%	19 101	7	235	30	265	19 702	3.10%	7	0.00%	243	3.20%	30	0.20%	273	3.00%	0.00035838	0.00001082
Inmarsat type C - portable earth station	0.50%	13 423	7	165	24	189	13 691	2.00%	7	0.00%	169	2.20%	24	1.10%	193	2.10%	0.00009759	0.00000207
Satellite receivers / TVRO	0.20%	154 875	9	1 460	147	1 607	161 750	4.40%	9	0.00%	1 525	4.50%	147	0.30%	1 672	4.00%	0.00000000	
UPS satellite station	0.20%	516	9	5	5	10	521	0.90%	9	0.00%	5	2.80%	5	-3.10%	10	0.00%	0.00000000	
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	0.20%	206 500	9	1 946	205	2 151	209 261	1.30%	9	0.00%	1 972	1.30%	206	0.30%	2 178	1.30%	0.00000000	
Telephone Equipment																		
Telephone exchange large, 1 - 1,100 lines	0.20%	408 680	15	2 339	100	2 439	414 729	1.50%	15	0.00%	2 373	1.50%	101	0.90%	2 474	1.40%	0.00000000	
Telephone exchange PABX 1- 100 lines	0.20%	66 411	12	472	49	521	69 144	4.10%	12	0.00%	492	4.20%	49	-0.10%	541	3.80%	0.00001281	0.00000049
Cryptofax	0.20%	3 269	7	39	4	43	3 415	4.50%	7	0.00%	41	3.90%	4	-2.10%	45	4.70%	0.00000000	
Cyphering equipment	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Airfield support equipment																		
All radars	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Approach systems/lighting	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Control tower	0.20%	4 353 300	20	18 864	12 574	31 438	4 348 903	-0.10%	20	0.00%	18 845	-0.10%	12 628	0.40%	31 473	0.10%	0.00000000	
Navigation systems	0.20%	1 937 219	10	16 466	5 712	22 178	1 959 356	1.10%	10	0.00%	16 655	1.10%	5 742	0.50%	22 397	1.00%	0.00000000	
Miscellaneous - communications																		
Underwater communication systems	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Antenna towers	0.20%	5 180	20	22	11	33	5 168	-0.20%	20	0.00%	22	-2.00%	11	-3.50%	33	0.00%	0.00000000	
UPS 10KVA and up	0.20%	8 288	10	70	85	155	8 626	4.10%	10	0.00%	73	3.60%	87	2.40%	160	3.20%	0.00000000	
Electrical																	0.00000000	
Generators - stationary and mobile																		
20KVA to 30KVA	0.50%	38 020	8	412	133	545	40 900	7.60%	8	0.00%	443	7.60%	137	3.30%	580	6.40%	0.00349766	0.00022462
31KVA to 40KVA	0.50%	41 780	12	308	135	443	42 399	1.50%	12	0.00%	312	1.40%	140	3.90%	452	2.00%	0.00237465	0.00004824
41KVA to 50KVA	0.50%	56 403	12	415	173	588	57 206	1.40%	12	0.00%	421	1.40%	179	3.20%	600	2.00%	0.00228441	0.00004662
51KVA to 75KVA	0.50%	66 848	12	492	187	679	68 756	2.90%	12	0.00%	506	2.80%	195	4.30%	701	3.20%	0.00545956	0.00017689
76KVA to 100KVA	0.50%	75 204	12	554	209	763	76 020	1.10%	12	0.00%	560	1.20%	219	4.80%	779	2.10%	0.00457777	0.00009600
101KVA to 150KVA	0.20%	83 560	15	478	282	760	85 297	2.10%	15	0.00%	488	2.10%	286	1.40%	774	1.80%	0.00183139	0.00003374
151KVA to 200KVA	0.20%	104 450	15	598	395	993	106 490	2.00%	15	0.00%	609	1.90%	412	4.40%	1 021	2.80%	0.00056159	0.00001584
201KVA to 500KVA (350KVA)	0.20%	158 764	15	908	527	1 435	157 600	-0.70%	14	-6.70%	964	6.10%	533	1.00%	1 497	4.30%	0.00275224	0.00011891
Greater than 500KVA	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	

Category of equipment	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)		
Engineering equipment																		
Assault boat & motor (Zodiac type)	0.50%	14 935	8	162	137	299	14 989	0.40%	8	0.00%	162	0.10%	140	2.50%	302	1.00%	0.00014704	0.00000148
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	0.10%	426 720	40	925	5 241	6 166	435 734	2.10%	39	-2.50%	967	4.60%	5 283	0.80%	6 250	1.40%	0.00000000	
Well drilling rig	0.50%	406 451	20	1 863	1 635	3 498	400 758	-1.40%	20	0.00%	1 837	-1.40%	1 668	2.00%	3 505	0.20%	0.00025804	0.00000052
Quarry equipment, complete	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m3	0.10%	1 800	8	19	32	51	1 802	0.10%	8	0.00%	19	0.50%	32	0.00%	51	0.00%	0.00001505	0.00000000
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	0.50%	30 937	10	271	265	536	30 912	-0.10%	10	0.00%	270	-0.30%	266	0.50%	536	0.00%	0.00002636	0.00000000
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	0.50%	37 338	15	223	42	265	37 448	0.30%	15	0.00%	224	0.50%	43	3.40%	267	0.80%	0.00004561	0.00000034
Bridging boat	0.50%	169 621	25	636	1 124	1 760	170 617	0.60%	25	0.00%	640	0.60%	1 130	0.50%	1 770	0.60%	0.00012983	0.00000074
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	0.50%	426 720	10	3 734	633	4 367	429 269	0.60%	10	0.00%	3 756	0.60%	636	0.50%	4 392	0.60%	0.00075166	0.00000430
Ferry boats (river crossing)	0.50%	627 278	20	2 875	1 091	3 966	620 442	-1.10%	20	0.00%	2 844	-1.10%	1 100	0.80%	3 944	-0.60%	0.00000000	
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20 meters)	0.50%	96 225	10	842	575	1 417	99 507	3.40%	10	0.00%	871	3.40%	578	0.50%	1 449	2.30%	0.00000000	
Water treatment plant (reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 5,000 litres	0.50%	49 000	10	429	350	779	50 951	4.00%	10	0.00%	446	4.00%	352	0.60%	798	2.40%	0.01145457	0.00027938
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 20,000 litres	0.50%	85 000	10	744	1 374	2 118	86 483	1.70%	10	0.00%	757	1.80%	1 386	0.90%	2 143	1.20%	0.00437467	0.00005164
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 liquid pounds per hour, storage up to 42,000 litres	0.50%	374 000	10	3 273	2 740	6 013	379 743	1.50%	10	0.00%	3 323	1.50%	2 789	1.80%	6 112	1.60%	0.00473131	0.00007790
Water storage equipment	0.00%																	
Water storage, 5000 - 7000 litres	0.10%	1 100	7	13	11	24	1 098	-0.20%	7	0.00%	13	-1.40%	11	0.00%	24	0.00%	0.00007672	0.00000000
Water storage, 7001 - 10,000 litres	0.10%	1 500	7	18	15	33	1 527	1.80%	7	0.00%	18	0.10%	15	0.00%	33	0.00%	0.00026777	0.00000000
Water storage, 10,001 - 12,000 litres	0.10%	1 680	7	20	17	37	1 699	1.10%	7	0.00%	20	-0.70%	17	0.00%	37	0.00%	0.00000455	0.00000000
Water storage, 12,001 - 20,000 litres	0.10%	4 880	7	59	49	108	5 035	3.20%	7	0.00%	60	2.60%	50	2.00%	110	1.90%	0.00000797	0.00000015
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	0.10%	5 480	7	66	55	120	5 667	3.40%	7	0.00%	68	3.50%	56	1.80%	124	3.30%	0.00024695	0.00000823
Logistics equipment																		
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	0.50%	49 530	10	433	85	518	51 834	4.70%	10	0.00%	454	4.80%	85	0.00%	539	4.10%	0.00010190	0.00000413
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	0.50%	32 550	10	285	75	360	34 663	6.50%	10	0.00%	303	6.40%	75	0.00%	378	5.00%	0.00017704	0.00000885

Category of equipment	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment										Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)		
Demining and EOD equipment																		
Remote control bomb disposal equipment	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Metal detectors	0.10%	3 000	5	50	30	105	3 226	7.50%	5	0.00%	34	7.50%	32	6.70%	86	-18.10%	0.00022720	-0.00004111
Mine detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	0.10%	10 000	5	168	100	350	10 354	3.50%	5	0.00%	173	3.30%	102	2.00%	275	-21.40%	0.00032703	-0.00007008
Bomb locator	0.10%	7 000	5	117	70	245	7 090	1.30%	5	0.00%	119	1.50%	71	1.40%	190	-22.40%	0.00007229	-0.00001623
EOD suit – Light (minimum V50 rating of 1,000 for the chest and groin)	0.10%	6 500	5	109	65	227	6 877	5.80%	5	0.00%	115	5.60%	66	1.50%	181	-20.30%	0.00009489	-0.00001923
EOD suit – Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1,600 for the chest and groin)	0.10%	10 000	5	168	100	350	10 515	5.20%	5	0.00%	176	5.10%	105	5.00%	281	-19.70%	0.00007746	-0.00001527
Demining protective helmet and visor	0.10%	200	2	8	17	27	205	2.50%	2	0.00%	9	7.80%	17	0.00%	26	-3.70%	0.00005444	-0.00000202
Demining protective shoes	0.10%	500	2	21	6	31	507	1.40%	2	0.00%	21	0.60%	6	0.00%	27	-12.90%	0.00000000	
Demining protective vest/jacket	0.10%	625	3	17	6	28	662	5.90%	3	0.00%	18	3.40%	6	0.00%	24	-14.30%	0.00001721	-0.00000246
Demining protective apron/trousers	0.10%	625	3	17	6	28	658	5.30%	3	0.00%	18	3.40%	6	0.00%	24	-14.30%	0.00005164	-0.00000738
Reinforced gloves (pair)	0.10%	150	2	6	2	9	153	2.00%	2	0.00%	6	-4.20%	2	0.00%	8	-11.10%	0.00000664	-0.00000074
Demining personal protection set																		
Demining protective helmet and visor	0.10%	200	2	8	17	27	205	2.50%	2	0.00%	9	7.80%	17	0.00%	26	-3.70%	0.00000000	
Demining protective shoes	0.10%	500	2	21	6	31	507	1.40%	2	0.00%	21	0.60%	6	0.00%	27	-12.90%	0.00006479	-0.00000836
Demining protective vest/jacket or demining protective apron/trousers (alternatives)	0.10%	625	2	26		26	636	1.80%	2	0.00%	27	3.50%	0		27	3.80%	0.00000000	
Reinforced gloves (pair)	0.10%	150	2	6	2	9	154	2.70%	2	0.00%	6	-4.20%	2	0.00%	8	-11.10%	0.00000000	
Set Total	0.10%	1 475	2	62	25	93	1 502	1.80%			63	2.30%	25	0.00%	88	-5.40%	0.00000000	
Riot control equipment																		
Personnel equipment (without gas mask) - set of 10 - applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only (note 10)																		
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	0.50%	4 500	2	189	23	212	4 546	1.00%	2	0.00%	191	0.90%	23	0.00%	214	0.90%	0.00000000	
Helmet with visor	0.50%	3 000	2	126	15	141	2 974	-0.90%	2	0.00%	125	-1.00%	16	6.70%	141	0.00%	0.00000000	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	0.50%	4 500	2	189	23	212	4 603	2.30%	2	0.00%	194	2.40%	24	4.30%	218	2.80%	0.00000000	
Baton	0.50%	3 000	2	126	15	141	3 000	0.00%	2	0.00%	126	-0.20%	15	0.00%	141	0.00%	0.00000000	
Without gas mask	0.50%	0	2	0													0.00000000	
Set Total	0.50%	15 000	2	631	76	706	15 123	0.80%			636	0.80%	78	2.60%	714	1.10%	0.00147558	0.00001672
Personnel equipment (with gas mask) - set of 10 - applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only (note 10)																		
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	0.50%	4 500	2	189	23	212	4 599	2.20%	2	0.00%	194	2.40%	23	0.00%	217	2.40%	0.00000000	
Helmet with visor	0.50%	3 000	2	126	15	141	3 057	1.90%	2	0.00%	129	2.20%	15	0.00%	144	2.10%	0.00000000	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	0.50%	4 500	2	189	23	212	4 612	2.50%	2	0.00%	194	2.40%	23	0.00%	217	2.40%	0.00000000	
Baton	0.50%	3 000	2	126	15	141	3 041	1.40%	2	0.00%	128	1.40%	15	0.00%	143	1.40%	0.00000000	
With gas mask	0.50%	10 000	2	421	50	471	9 991	-0.10%	2	0.00%	420	-0.20%	52	4.00%	472	0.20%	0.00000000	
Set Total	0.50%	25 000	2	1 052	126	1 177	25 300	1.20%			1 065	1.20%	128	1.60%	1 193	1.40%	0.00596189	0.00008105

	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											
Category of equipment	*No-fault incident factor (percentage)*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life*	*Dry-lease rate*	*Maintenance rate*	*Wet-lease rate*	*Generic fair market value*	*Generic fair market value (percentage)*	*Estimated useful life*	*Estimated useful life (percentage)*	*Dry-lease rate*	*Dry (percentage)*	*Maintenance rate*	*Maintenance (percentage)*	*Wet-lease rate*	*Wet (percentage)*	*Weight*	*Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)*
Platoon equipment																		
Teargas launcher (set of 4)	0.50%	4 600	5	79	23	102	4 869	5.80%	5	0.00%	83	5.60%	23	0.00%	106	4.40%	0.00000000	
Loudspeakers (set of 3)	0.50%	375	5	6	8	14	380	1.30%	5	0.00%	6	-6.30%	8	6.70%	14	0.60%	0.00000000	
Handheld searchlights (set of 6)	0.50%	510	5	9	3	11	514	0.80%	5	0.00%	9	3.30%	3	17.60%	12	6.60%	0.00000000	
Handheld metal detectors (set of 6)	0.50%	600	5	10	3	13	634	5.70%	5	0.00%	11	7.30%	3	0.00%	14	5.70%	0.00000000	—
Signal pistol (set of 3)	0.50%	540	5	9	1	11	577	6.90%	5	0.00%	10	8.40%	1	-25.90%	11	4.00%	0.00000000	
Taser (advanced pistol)	0.50%	600	5	10	3	13	603	0.50%	5	0.00%	10	-2.40%	3	0.00%	13	-1.90%	0.00000000	
Set Total	0.50%	7 225	5	123	40	164	7 577	4.90%			129	4.50%	41	1.50%	170	3.80%	0.00000000	
Company equipment		-																
Searchlights and generators	0.50%	3 466	10	30	17	48	3 477	0.30%	10	0.00%	30	-1.10%	17	0.00%	47	-2.10%	0.00000000	
Automatic (TG) Grenade launcher (set of 3)	0.50%	5 931	10	52	30	82	6 094	2.70%	10	0.00%	53	2.10%	30	0.00%	83	1.20%	0.00000000	
Signal Pistols (set of 3)	0.50%	540	10	5	1	6	558	3.30%	10	0.00%	5	5.80%	1	0.00%	6	0.00%	0.00000000	
Tear gas launcher (set of 4)	0.50%	4 600	10	40	23	63	4 601	0.00%	10	0.00%	40	-0.60%	23	0.00%	63	0.00%	0.00000000	
Loudspeakers (set of 2)	0.50%	250	10	2	5	7	249	-0.40%	10	0.00%	2	-8.60%	5	0.00%	7	0.00%	0.00000000	
Public address system (set)	0.50%	1 200	10	11	24	35	1 214	1.20%	10	0.00%	11	4.80%	24	0.00%	35	0.00%	0.00000000	
Set Total	0.50%	15 987	10	140	100	241	16 193	1.30%			141	0.80%	100	0.00%	241	0.00%	0.00000000	
Medical and dental																		
Level 1 hospital	0.10%	54 800	5	918	274	1 192	58 275	6.30%	5	0.00%	976	6.30%	277	1.10%	1 253	5.10%	0.01318951	0.00067497
Level 2 hospital	0.10%	768 320	5	12 869	3 842	16 711	791 097	3.00%	5	0.00%	13 251	3.00%	3 833	-0.20%	17 084	2.20%	0.01561443	0.00034852
Level 3 hospital	0.10%	1 457 160	5	24 407	7 286	31 693	1 497 422	2.80%	5	0.00%	25 082	2.80%	7 270	-0.20%	32 352	2.10%	0.00623438	0.00012963
Dental equipment set	0.10%	147 600	5	2 472	738	3 210	154 420	4.60%	5	0.00%	2 587	4.60%	751	1.80%	3 338	4.00%	0.00005508	0.00000220
Laboratory only	0.10%	43 800	5	734	219	953	46 402	5.90%	5	0.00%	777	5.90%	218	-0.50%	[illegible]	4.40%	0.00009373	0.00000413
Observation equipment																		
Area equipment - observation																		
Artillery locating equipment	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Ground surveillance radar/system	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Thermal imaging systems - aerial version	0.20%	132 672	8	1 404	484	1 888	133 096	0.30%	8	0.00%	1 409	0.30%	486	0.40%	1 895	0.40%	0.00018570	0.00000069
Thermal imaging systems - ground version	0.20%	110 560	8	1 170	474	1 644	111 260	0.60%	8	0.00%	1 178	0.70%	496	4.60%	1 674	1.80%	0.00000000	
Personal equipment - observation																	0.00000000	
Night observation devices - tripod mounted	0.50%	12 950	8	140	19	159	13 140	1.50%	8	0.00%	142	1.20%	20	3.00%	162	1.90%	0.00006255	0.00000118
Binoculars - tripod mounted	0.50%	8 094	10	71	11	82	8 586	6.10%	10	0.00%	75	5.90%	11	1.90%	86	4.90%	0.00000000	
Accommodation equipment																		
Semi-rigid structures																		
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	0.20%	31 263	5	526	123	649	31 917	2.10%	5	0.00%	537	2.00%	124	0.80%	661	1.80%	0.00007979	0.00000148
Camp unit, large (150 men)	0.20%	625 260	8	6 617	2 178	8 795	623 603	-0.30%	8	0.00%	6 600	-0.30%	2 244	3.00%	8 844	0.60%	0.00000000	
Maintenance workshop	0.20%	31 263	7	377	123	500	31 367	0.30%	7	0.00%	379	0.40%	124	0.80%	503	0.60%	0.00003688	0.00000022
Office, communications and command posts	0.20%	31 263	7	377	123	500	31 378	0.40%	7	0.00%	379	0.40%	124	0.80%	503	0.60%	0.00025818	0.00000155
Warehousing and storage	0.20%	31 263	7	377	123	500	31 392	0.40%	7	0.00%	379	0.40%	124	0.80%	503	0.60%	0.00031966	0.00000192
Rigid structures																		
Camp unit small (5 men)	0.20%	5 211	12	37	38	75	5 253	0.80%	12	0.00%	37	-0.10%	38	1.30%	75	0.00%	0.00000000	
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	0.20%	78 158	15	447	449	896	78 938	1.00%	15	0.00%	452	1.10%	459	2.20%	911	1.70%	0.00004406	0.00000074
Camp unit, large (150 men)	0.20%	328 262	15	1 878	1 887	3 765	333 886	1.70%	15	0.00%	1 911	1.70%	1 928	2.20%	3 839	2.00%	0.00000000	
Office, communications and command posts	0.20%	19 800	15	113	114	227	20 060	1.30%	15	0.00%	115	1.50%	116	2.10%	231	1.80%	0.00000000	
Ablution facilities (50 men)	0.20%	9 483	10	81	81	162	9 418	-0.70%	10	0.00%	80	-0.80%	83	2.10%	163	0.60%	0.00095602	0.00000590
Containers																		
Medical	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Dental	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Workshop	0.20%	58 858	9	555	141	696	60 326	2.50%	9	0.00%	569	2.60%	142	0.40%	711	2.20%	0.00051342	0.00001107

	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											
Category of equipment	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)	Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
Refrigeration/Freezer/Food storage	0.20%	30 978	6	435	50	485	34 575	11.60%	6	0.00%	486	11.60%	50	0.90%	536	10.50%	0.00052473	0.00005518
Insulated storage	0.20%	47 500	12	338	44	382	48 112	1.30%	12	0.00%	342	1.30%	45	1.30%	387	1.30%	0.00007514	0.00000098
Ammunition magazine (storage)	0.20%	23 130	9	218	38	256	23 441	1.30%	9	0.00%	221	1.40%	39	2.10%	260	1.60%	0.00019514	0.00000305
Communications and command posts	0.50%	150 760	12	1 110	189	1 299	154 083	2.20%	12	0.00%	1 134	2.20%	189	0.00%	1 323	1.80%	0.00022359	0.00000413
Other containers	0.20%	7 435	10	63	7	70	7 606	2.30%	10	0.00%	65	2.90%	7	0.00%	72	2.90%	0.00838754	0.00023964
Aircraft																		
All aircrafts	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Armaments	0.00%																	
Crew served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	0.50%	8 273	25	31	7	38	8 901	7.60%	25	0.00%	33	6.40%	7	7.20%	40	5.30%	0.00259664	0.00013667
Crew served machine guns (11 to 15 mm)	0.50%	14 152	25	53	9	62	15 013	6.10%	25	0.00%	56	5.50%	9	3.30%	65	4.80%	0.00082019	0.00003969
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	0.50%	2 177	25	8	4	12	2 220	2.00%	25	0.00%	8	-2.00%	4	-8.10%	12	0.00%	0.00013101	0.00000000
Mortars (61 mm to 82 mm)	0.50%	10 886	25	41	9	50	12 125	11.40%	25	0.00%	45	10.20%	9	3.30%	54	8.00%	0.00062702	0.00005016
Mortars (83 mm to 122 mm)	0.50%	19 595	25	73	13	86	20 458	4.40%	25	0.00%	77	4.80%	13	-0.50%	90	4.70%	0.00001269	0.00000059
Recoilless gun	0.50%	16 329	25	61	20	81	16 790	2.80%	25	0.00%	63	2.90%	20	2.10%	83	2.50%	0.00034656	0.00000856
Anti-air weapons launchers	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Anti-air missile launchers	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Anti-armour missile launchers	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	0.50%	1 500	25	6	10	16	1 589	5.90%	25	0.00%	6	6.70%	10	0.00%	16	0.00%	0.00003187	0.00000000
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium 81-100 mm)	0.50%	8 785	25	33	8	41	8 913	1.50%	24	-4.00%	35	6.20%	8	3.90%	43	4.90%	0.00000000	
Howitzer light towed	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Howitzer medium towed	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Naval vessels																		
All naval vessels	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Combat vehicles																		
Tanks																		
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	0.50%	1 741 620	25	6 531	5 933	12 464	1 758 411	1.00%	25	0.00%	6 594	1.00%	5 944	0.20%	12 538	0.60%	0.00000000	
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	0.50%	1 551 701	25	5 819	4 650	10 469	1 582 088	2.00%	25	0.00%	5 933	2.00%	4 659	0.20%	10 592	1.20%	0.00000000	
Tank, recovery vehicle	0.50%	1 413 407	25	5 300	4 154	9 454	1 466 658	3.80%	25	0.00%	5 500	3.80%	4 162	0.20%	9 662	2.20%	0.00000000	
All other tanks	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Armoured infantry fighting/airborne/special vehicle	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Armoured personnel carriers - tracked																	0.00000000	
Infantry carrier - unarmed/dozer (Class I)	0.50%	579 299	25	2 172	3 603	5 775	576 208	-0.50%	25	0.00%	2 161	-0.50%	3 666	1.70%	5 827	0.90%	0.00000000	
Infantry carrier - unarmed/dozer (Class II)	0.50%	300 000	25	1 125	1 980	3 105	298 002	-0.70%	25	0.00%	1 118	-0.60%	2 020	2.00%	3 138	1.10%	0.00000000	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class I)	0.50%	775 000	25	2 906	4 723	7 629	789 967	1.90%	25	0.00%	2 962	1.90%	4 824	2.10%	7 786	2.10%	0.01950927	0.00040149
Infantry carrier - armed (Class II)	0.50%	607 305	25	2 277	4 062	6 339	602 239	-0.80%	25	0.00%	2 258	-0.90%	4 131	1.70%	6 389	0.80%	0.05377493	0.00042416
Infantry carrier - armed (Class III)	0.50%	350 000	20	1 604	2 227	3 831	370 753	5.90%	20	0.00%	1 699	5.90%	2 278	2.30%	3 977	3.80%	0.01111563	0.00042362
Missile equipped	0.50%	1 081 357	15	6 458	6 004	12 462	1 139 619	5.40%	15	0.00%	6 806	5.40%	6 155	2.50%	12 961	4.00%	0.00000000	
Mortar	0.50%	607 305	25	2 277	2 376	4 653	606 671	-0.10%	25	0.00%	2 275	-0.10%	2 383	0.30%	4 658	0.10%	0.00000000	
Recovery	0.50%	850 665	25	3 190	2 989	6 179	847 324	-0.40%	24	-4.00%	3 295	3.30%	2 997	0.30%	6 292	1.80%	0.00303870	0.00005557
Air defence	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Command post	0.30%	1 016 649	25	3 643	2 673	6 316	1 002 843	-1.40%	24	-4.00%	3 733	2.50%	2 680	0.30%	6 413	1.50%	0.00512503	0.00007871
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Radar	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Ambulance rescue	0.50%	677 766	25	2 542	2 953	5 495	691 111	2.00%	25	0.00%	2 592	2.00%	2 960	0.20%	5 552	1.00%	0.00310767	0.00003224
Cargo	0.50%	553 278	25	2 075	4 052	6 127	549 536	-0.70%	25	0.00%	2 061	-0.70%	4 065	0.30%	6 126	0.00%	0.00000000	
Armoured personnel carriers - wheeled																		
Infantry carrier - unarmed (Class I)	1.00%	553 278	25	2 305	2 995	5 300	549 454	-0.70%	25	0.00%	2 289	-0.70%	3 080	2.80%	5 369	1.30%	0.00065161	0.00000848
Infantry carrier - unarmed (Class II)	1.00%	300 000	25	1 250	1 610	2 860	295 919	-1.40%	24	-4.00%	1 274	1.90%	1 619	0.60%	2 893	1.20%	0.01758110	0.00020286

Category of equipment	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment										Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)		
Infantry carrier - armed (Class I)	1.00%	750 000	25	3 125	4 122	7 247	752 657	0.40%	25	0.00%	3 136	0.40%	4 236	2.80%	7 372	1.70%	0.06129947	0.00105732
Infantry carrier - armed (Class II)	1.00%	607 305	25	2 530	3 541	6 071	626 156	3.10%	25	0.00%	2 609	3.10%	3 559	0.50%	6 168	1.60%	0.12434984	0.00198681
Infantry carrier - armed (Class III)	1.00%	350 000	20	1 750	2 021	3 771	358 934	2.60%	20	0.00%	1 795	2.60%	2 074	2.60%	3 869	2.60%	0.04580612	0.00119040
Missile equipped	1.00%	1 029 864	15	6 580	4 245	10 825	1 069 445	3.80%	15	0.00%	6 833	3.80%	4 258	0.30%	11 091	2.50%	0.00000000	—
Mortar	1.00%	566 425	25	2 360	1 880	4 240	568 094	0.30%	24	-4.00%	2 446	3.60%	1 886	0.30%	4 332	2.20%	0.00083406	0.00001810
Recovery	1.00%	622 438	25	2 593	3 548	6 141	639 225	2.70%	24	-4.00%	2 752	6.10%	3 641	2.60%	6 393	4.10%	0.00800304	0.00032841
Air defence	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Command post	0.30%	760 757	25	2 726	1 259	3 985	768 200	1.00%	24	-4.00%	2 859	4.90%	1 262	0.30%	4 121	3.40%	0.01038662	0.00035447
Air liaison outpost/forward air control/artillery	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Radar	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Ambulance rescue	1.00%	553 278	25	2 305	2 616	4 921	566 650	2.40%	24	-4.00%	2 440	5.80%	2 634	0.70%	5 074	3.10%	0.01476227	0.00045898
Carrier – oversnow																		
Infantry carrier	0.50%	175 296	15	1 047	3 124	4 171	176 506	0.70%	15	0.00%	1 054	0.70%	3 144	0.70%	4 198	0.60%	0.00000000	
Infantry carrier - armoured	0.50%	274 996	20	1 260	4 474	5 734	278 527	1.30%	20	0.00%	1 277	1.30%	4 500	0.60%	5 777	0.70%	0.00000000	
General purpose (snowcat)	0.30%	40 428	15	235	1 460	1 695	41 366	2.30%	15	0.00%	240	2.30%	1 481	1.40%	1 721	1.50%	0.00000000	
Missile equipped	0.30%	723 096	12	5 202	4 714	9 916	727 543	0.60%	12	0.00%	5 234	0.60%	4 733	0.40%	9 967	0.50%	0.00000000	
Command post	0.30%	234 458	15	1 361	1 309	2 670	241 018	2.80%	15	0.00%	1 399	2.80%	1 318	0.70%	2 717	1.80%	0.00000000	
Reconnaissance vehicles	0.00%																0.00000000	
Reconnaissance vehicle - tracked	0.50%	279 378	22	1 175	3 995	5 170	284 170	1.70%	22	0.00%	1 195	1.70%	4 012	0.40%	5 207	0.70%	0.00000000	
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled up to 25 mm	1.00%	274 996	25	1 146	4 070	5 216	276 388	0.50%	25	0.00%	1 152	0.50%	4 089	0.50%	5 241	0.50%		
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 25 mm	1.00%	383 460	25	1 598	4 115	5 713	385 307	0.50%	25	0.00%	1 605	0.50%	4 133	0.40%	5 738	0.40%	0.00014048	0.00000061
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 50 mm	1.00%	681 737	25	2 841	4 740	7 581	699 733	2.60%	25	0.00%	2 916	2.70%	4 752	0.30%	7 668	1.10%	0.00503304	0.00005776
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 100 mm	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Self-propelled artillery	0.00%																0.00000000	
Light howitzer	0.10%	986 040	30	2 821	1 547	4 368	983 555	-0.30%	30	0.00%	2 814	-0.30%	1 550	0.20%	4 364	-0.10%	0.00000000	
Medium howitzer	0.10%	1 095 600	30	3 135	1 726	4 861	1 086 194	-0.90%	30	0.00%	3 108	-0.80%	1 728	0.10%	4 836	-0.50%	0.00047811	-0.00000246
Heavy howitzer	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Support vehicles (commercial pattern)																		
All-terrain vehicle	0.80%	6 368	5	110	5	115	6 860	7.70%	5	0.00%	119	7.80%	5	-5.80%	124	7.80%	0.00000848	0.00000066
Ambulance - truck	0.80%	50 942	8	565	302	867	58 026	13.90%	9	12.50%	576	2.00%	312	3.20%	888	2.40%	0.00089538	0.00002169
Ambulance - armoured/rescue	0.80%	159 195	10	1 433	211	1 644	162 870	2.30%	10	0.00%	1 466	2.30%	213	0.90%	1 679	2.10%	0.00000000	
Ambulance (4x4)	0.80%	70 046	8	776	540	1 316	73 021	4.20%	8	0.00%	809	4.20%	547	1.30%	1 356	3.00%	0.00527453	0.00016032
Automobile, sedan/stationwagon	0.80%	10 613	5	184	116	300	10 827	2.00%	5	0.00%	188	2.20%	118	2.00%	306	2.00%	0.00011065	0.00000221
Automobile (4x4)	0.80%	14 858	8	165	379	544	15 434	3.90%	8	0.00%	171	3.80%	381	0.60%	552	1.50%	0.00304982	0.00004485
Buses (12 PAX and less)	0.80%	25 471	5	442	506	948	28 936	13.60%	6	20.00%	421	-4.60%	509	0.50%	930	-1.90%	0.00240096	-0.00004559
Buses (13-24 PAX)	0.80%	37 146	8	412	734	1 146	39 122	5.30%	8	0.00%	434	5.40%	738	0.50%	1 172	2.30%	0.00307150	0.00006969
Buses (greater than 24 PAX)	0.80%	127 356	12	969	834	1 803	135 151	6.10%	12	0.00%	1 029	6.20%	854	2.40%	1 883	4.40%	0.00168469	0.00007475
Snowmobile	0.80%	6 368	6	93	5	98	6 683	4.90%	6	0.00%	97	4.70%	5	-5.80%	102	4.10%	0.00000482	0.00000020
Motorcycles	0.80%	3 184	4	68	18	86	3 479	9.30%	4	0.00%	75	9.60%	19	5.30%	94	9.30%	0.00005075	0.00000472
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 ton)	0.80%	18 042	5	313	240	553	20 475	13.50%	5	0.00%	355	13.50%	242	0.90%	597	8.00%	0.00819941	0.00065239
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	0.80%	26 533	7	334	269	603	27 910	5.20%	7	0.00%	351	5.20%	269	0.20%	620	2.80%	0.00210545	0.00005936
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	0.80%	42 452	8	471	313	784	46 110	8.60%	9	12.50%	458	-2.70%	317	1.30%	775	-1.10%	0.00564838	-0.00006484
Truck utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)	0.80%	74 291	10	669	534	1 203	81 931	10.30%	10	0.00%	737	10.20%	548	2.70%	1 285	6.80%	0.00195231	0.00013308
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	0.80%	127 356	12	969	779	1 748	130 726	2.60%	12	0.00%	995	2.60%	796	2.20%	1 791	2.50%	0.00146137	0.00003595
Truck, pallet loading	0.80%	56 249	12	428	1 006	1 434	58 301	3.60%	12	0.00%	444	3.70%	1 006	0.00%	1 450	1.10%	0.00038787	0.00000433
Truck, maintenance light	0.80%	47 759	5	828	249	1 077	51 811	8.50%	5	0.00%	898	8.50%	251	0.60%	1 149	6.70%	0.00000000	
Truck, maintenance medium	0.80%	79 598	8	882	151	1 033	84 367	6.00%	8	0.00%	935	6.00%	152	0.90%	1 087	5.20%	0.00035561	0.00001859
Truck, maintenance heavy	0.80%	233 486	12	1 777	256	2 033	237 068	1.50%	12	0.00%	1 804	1.50%	258	0.90%	2 062	1.40%	0.00000000	

Category of equipment	Reimbursement rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement rates proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful life	Estimated useful life (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)	Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	0.80%	84 904	12	646		1 285	89 064	4.90%	12	0.00%	678	4.90%	643		1 321	2.80%	0.00000000	
Truck, water (up to 10,000 litres)	0.80%	84 904	12	646	639	1 285	85 545	0.80%	12	0.00%	651	0.70%	642	0.50%	1 293	0.60%	0.00398120	0.00002479
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	0.80%	84 904	12	646	639	1 285	90 792	6.90%	13	8.30%	643	-0.50%	646	1.10%	1 289	0.30%	0.00394960	0.00001229
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	0.80%	135 846	20	657	167	824	141 736	4.30%	20	0.00%	685	4.30%	169	1.40%	854	3.60%	0.00004052	0.00000148
Truck, crane heavy lift (up to 25 tons)	0.80%	186 789	20	903	246	1 149	194 192	4.00%	20	0.00%	939	4.00%	252	2.30%	1 191	3.70%	0.00045204	0.00001652
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	0.80%	133 724	10	1 204	568	1 772	141 001	5.40%	10	0.00%	1 269	5.40%	573	0.90%	1 842	4.00%	0.00095858	0.00003787
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	0.80%	56 780	10	511		570	57 149	0.60%	10	0.00%	514	0.60%	60		574	0.70%	0.00042047	0.00000295
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	0.80%	56 780	10	511	59	570	61 283	7.90%	11	10.00%	505	-1.20%	60	1.00%	565	-0.90%	0.00022425	-0.00000197
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	0.80%	95 517	12	727		2 335	98 972	3.60%	12	0.00%	753	3.60%	1 608		2 361	1.10%	0.00000000	
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	0.80%	95 517	12	727	1 608	2 335	100 889	5.60%	13	8.30%	714	-1.80%	1 618	0.60%	2 332	-0.10%	0.00648792	-0.00000834
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	0.80%	153 889	15	958	1 782	2 740	160 635	4.40%	16	6.70%	944	-1.40%	1 795	0.70%	2 739	0.00%	0.00714161	-0.00000261
Truck, tractor	0.80%	95 517	12	727	1 006	1 733	99 272	3.90%	12	0.00%	756	4.00%	1 011	0.50%	1 767	2.00%	0.00276982	0.00005434
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	0.80%	169 808	15	1 057	664	1 721	177 218	4.40%	15	0.00%	1 103	4.40%	681	2.50%	1 784	3.70%	0.00016927	0.00000620
Support vehicles (military pattern)																		
Motorcycles	0.80%	8 418	8	93	98	191	8 872	5.40%	8	0.00%	98	5.00%	99	1.20%	197	3.10%	0.00003288	0.00000103
Ambulance	0.80%	84 184	10	758	347	1 105	89 220	6.00%	10	0.00%	803	6.00%	352	1.40%	1 155	4.50%	0.01051510	0.00047580
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	0.80%	36 831	10	331	946	1 277	39 808	8.10%	10	0.00%	358	8.00%	945	-0.10%	1 303	2.00%	0.07963063	0.00162130
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton)	0.80%	31 569	10	284	777	1 061	32 608	3.30%	10	0.00%	293	3.10%	779	0.30%	1 072	1.00%	0.02347999	0.00024343
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	0.80%	44 197	10	398	780	1 178	45 112	2.10%	10	0.00%	406	2.10%	780	0.00%	1 186	0.70%	0.01813258	0.00012314
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	0.80%	70 504	10	635	894	1 529	77 757	10.30%	11	10.00%	641	1.00%	903	1.00%	1 544	1.00%	0.08602081	0.00084389
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)	0.80%	126 276	14	836	1 150	1 986	130 743	3.50%	14	0.00%	865	3.50%	1 158	0.70%	2 023	1.90%	0.02622367	0.00048856
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	0.80%	159 950	17	891	1 058	1 949	168 764	5.50%	17	0.00%	940	5.50%	1 057	-0.10%	1 997	2.50%	0.00661349	0.00016288
Truck, maintenance light	0.80%	78 923	10	710	1 031	1 741	85 466	8.30%	11	10.00%	704	-0.90%	1 047	1.50%	1 751	0.60%	0.00235452	0.00001352
Truck, maintenance medium	0.80%	105 230	14	697	497	1 194	114 355	8.70%	14	0.00%	757	8.70%	497	0.10%	1 254	5.00%	0.00789763	0.00039687
Truck, maintenance heavy	0.80%	264 127	17	1 471	527	1 998	272 822	3.30%	17	0.00%	1 519	3.30%	527	0.00%	2 046	2.40%	0.00083519	0.00002006
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	0.80%	166 263	20	804		1 787	166 049	-0.10%	20	0.00%	803	-0.10%	989		1 792	0.30%	0.00000000	
Truck, water (up to 10,000 litres)	0.80%	166 263	20	804	983	1 787	169 340	1.90%	20	0.00%	818	1.80%	982	-0.10%	1 800	0.70%	0.02249751	0.00016366
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	0.80%	166 263	20	804	983	1 787	171 866	3.40%	20	0.00%	831	3.40%	984	0.10%	1 815	1.60%	0.00514103	0.00008055
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	0.80%	126 276	18	669	195	864	133 562	5.80%	18	0.00%	707	5.70%	195	0.20%	902	4.40%	0.00027618	0.00001215
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	0.80%	210 460	20	1 017	320	1 337	210 482	0.00%	20	0.00%	1 017	0.00%	325	1.60%	1 342	0.40%	0.00032875	0.00000123
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	0.80%	138 904	18	736	1 466	2 202	142 319	2.50%	18	0.00%	754	2.50%	1 487	1.40%	2 241	1.80%	0.00519791	0.00009206
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	0.80%	368 305	18	1 951	1 789	3 740	381 746	3.60%	18	0.00%	2 022	3.70%	1 808	1.10%	3 830	2.40%	0.01370244	0.00032974
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	0.80%	105 230	15	655	144	799	111 071	5.60%	15	0.00%	691	5.50%	145	0.60%	836	4.60%	0.00000000	
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	0.80%	105 230	15	655	144	799	107 815	2.50%	15	0.00%	671	2.50%	145	0.60%	816	2.10%	0.00076622	0.00001630
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	0.80%	115 753	18	613	966	1 579	119 157	2.90%	18	0.00%	631	2.90%	968	0.20%	1 599	1.30%	0.00000000	
Truck, tanker (up to 10,000 litres)	0.80%	206 251	18	1 092		1 822	208 571	1.10%	18	0.00%	1 105	1.20%	742		1 847	1.40%	0.00927940	0.00012732
Truck, tanker (over 10,000)	0.80%	206 251	18	1 092	730	1 822	210 971	2.30%	18	0.00%	1 117	2.30%	735	0.60%	1 852	1.60%	0.00215045	0.00003541
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	0.80%	117 858	15	733	1 360	2 093	134 738	14.30%	16	6.70%	792	8.00%	1 365	0.40%	2 157	3.10%	0.00406571	0.00012432
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow)	0.80%	144 165	18	764	761	1 525	149 957	4.00%	18	0.00%	794	4.00%	764	0.40%	1 558	2.20%	0.00146243	0.00003165
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	0.80%	Special case															0.00000000	
Communications vehicles																		
Truck, communications light	0.50%	46 445	12	342	533	875	48 003	3.40%	12	0.00%	353	3.30%	535	0.50%	888	1.50%	0.00062394	0.00000927
Truck, communications medium	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Truck, communications heavy	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Trailer, communications suite	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Mobile trunking system	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Air liaison outpost/forward/tactical air control post, wheeled	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	

	Reimbursement Rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement Rates Proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment											
Category of equipment	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful live	Estimated useful live (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Maintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)	Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
Engineering vehicles																		
APC engineer - tracked	1.00%	687 440	25	2 864	2 458	5 322	688 431	0.10%	25	0.00%	2 868	0.10%	2 463	0.20%	5 331	0.20%	0.00143949	0.00000243
Bulldozer, light (D4 & 5)	0.10%	49 707	12	349	1 002	1 351	51 624	3.90%	12	0.00%	363	3.90%	1 007	0.50%	1 370	1.40%	0.00109625	0.00001542
Bulldozer, medium (D6 & 7)	0.10%	139 603	15	787	1 547	2 334	147 826	5.90%	15	0.00%	834	5.90%	1 580	2.10%	2 414	3.40%	0.00407473	0.00013967
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	0.10%	267 573	20	1 137	1 902	3 039	281 890	5.40%	19	-5.00%	1 260	10.80%	1 972	3.70%	3 232	6.40%	0.00067253	0.00004271
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	0.10%	122 682	15	692	513	1 205	128 263	4.50%	15	0.00%	723	4.50%	515	0.40%	1 238	2.70%	0.00047408	0.00001298
Crane, mobile medium (11 to 24 tons)	0.10%	227 384	15	1 282	895	2 177	242 295	6.60%	15	0.00%	1 366	6.50%	898	0.40%	2 264	4.00%	0.00262298	0.00010482
Crane, mobile heavy (25 to 30 tons)	0.10%	300 000	18	1 414	600	2 189	318 715	6.20%	17	-5.60%	1 589	12.40%	602	0.30%	2 191	0.10%	0.00064590	0.00000059
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Firefighting truck	0.10%	163 928	20	697	154	851	164 557	0.40%	20	0.00%	699	0.30%	155	0.40%	854	0.40%	0.00014648	0.00000052
Front end loader, light (up to 1 cubic metre)	0.10%	58 168	12	409	1 141	1 550	59 407	2.10%	12	0.00%	417	2.00%	1 150	0.80%	1 567	1.10%	0.00095282	0.00001045
Front end loader, medium (1 to 2 cubic metres)	0.10%	84 608	12	595	1 438	2 033	92 222	9.00%	12	0.00%	648	9.00%	1 457	1.30%	2 105	3.50%	0.00274941	0.00009737
Front end loader, heavy (2 to 4 cubic metres)	0.10%	169 216	15	954	1 687	2 641	173 777	2.70%	15	0.00%	980	2.70%	1 712	1.50%	2 692	1.90%	0.00331191	0.00006396
Front end loader, tracked	0.10%	161 813	12	1 137	1 411	2 548	166 110	2.70%	12	0.00%	1 167	2.60%	1 418	0.50%	2 585	1.50%	0.00000000	
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic metres)	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Grader, general purpose	0.10%	132 200	20	562	1 568	2 130	133 884	1.30%	19	-5.00%	598	6.40%	1 592	1.50%	2 190	2.80%	0.00460895	0.00012983
Grader, special purpose	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Mine clearance system - vehicle mounted	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Roller, self-propelled	0.10%	100 472	18	474	753	1 227	102 277	1.80%	17	-5.60%	510	7.70%	766	1.70%	1 276	4.00%	0.00268519	0.00010723
Roller, towed	0.10%	34 901	15	197	591	788	36 846	5.60%	15	0.00%	208	5.70%	609	3.00%	817	3.70%	0.00015501	0.00000570
Road sweeper	0.10%	95 184	15	537	608	1 145	95 593	0.40%	15	0.00%	539	0.40%	611	0.50%	1 150	0.40%	0.00011262	0.00000049
Sawmill, mobile	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Snowblower, truck	0.10%	190 368	12	1 338	584	1 922	194 475	2.20%	12	0.00%	1 367	2.20%	586	0.40%	1 953	1.60%	0.00000000	
Industrial tractor light	0.10%	42 304	12	297	912	1 209	44 524	5.20%	12	0.00%	313	5.30%	923	1.20%	1 236	2.20%	0.00353764	0.00007900
Truck, dump, up to 10 cubic metres (civilian pattern)	0.10%	52 880	12	372	659	1 061	58 394	10.40%	12	0.00%	410	10.30%	664	0.80%	1 074	1.20%	0.00493080	0.00006042
Truck, dump, up to 20 cubic metres (military pattern)	0.80%	149 122	15	928	606	1 534	152 388	2.20%	15	0.00%	948	2.20%	614	1.30%	1 562	1.80%	0.00373423	0.00006816
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic metres)	0.80%	227 384	18	1 204	1 774	2 846	234 111	3.00%	18	0.00%	1 240	3.00%	1 784	0.60%	3 024	6.30%	0.00342903	0.00021446
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	0.10%	158 640	18	748	53	801	161 245	1.60%	18	0.00%	760	1.60%	53	0.20%	813	1.50%	0.00000000	
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	0.10%	95 184	18	449	51	500	96 249	1.10%	18	0.00%	454	1.20%	51	0.50%	505	1.00%	0.00000000	
M2 rig, pontoon bridge	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Truck, pile driver	0.10%	47 592	15	268	70	338	48 020	0.90%	15	0.00%	271	1.00%	70	0.30%	341	0.90%	0.00000831	0.00000007
Truck, drill rig	0.10%	63 456	15	358	76	434	63 022	-0.70%	15	0.00%	355	-0.80%	76	-0.20%	431	-0.70%	0.00002134	-0.00000015
Drill rig, self-propelled	0.10%	211 520	20	899	664	1 563	212 094	0.30%	20	0.00%	901	0.20%	667	0.40%	1 568	0.30%	0.00003843	0.00000012
Truck, sewer cleaning	0.10%	126 912	15	716	87	803	128 296	1.10%	15	0.00%	723	1.00%	89	2.60%	812	1.10%	0.00039490	0.00000443
Excavator (up to 1 cubic metre)	0.10%	95 184	15	537	1 110	1 647	98 538	3.50%	15	0.00%	556	3.60%	1 127	1.50%	1 683	2.20%	0.00429279	0.00009383
Excavator (above 1 cubic metre)	0.10%	280 264	18	1 321	1 498	2 819	276 483	-1.30%	17	-5.60%	1 378	4.30%	1 514	1.10%	2 892	2.60%	0.00194086	0.00005026
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	0.10%	116 336	20	494	393	887	121 840	4.70%	19	-5.00%	545	10.20%	395	0.40%	940	6.00%	0.00067612	0.00004040
Material handling equipment																		
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	0.10%	29 074	10	245	415	660	30 516	5.00%	10	0.00%	257	5.00%	419	1.10%	676	2.40%	0.00047063	0.00001141
Forklift, medium (up to 5 tons)	0.10%	54 917	12	386	695	1 081	57 335	4.40%	12	0.00%	403	4.40%	708	1.90%	1 111	2.80%	0.00284413	0.00007893
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	0.10%	96 912	12	681	902	1 583	102 917	6.20%	12	0.00%	723	6.20%	913	1.20%	1 636	3.30%	0.00124558	0.00004170
Forklift, container	0.10%	347 806	12	2 444	377	2 821	361 278	3.90%	12	0.00%	2 539	3.90%	378	0.30%	2 917	3.40%	0.00298271	0.00010150
Container lifter, self-propelled	0.10%	118 448	12	832	450	1 282	121 428	2.50%	12	0.00%	853	2.50%	453	0.60%	1 306	1.90%	0.00003152	0.00000059
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	0.10%	85 067	10	716	446	1 162	88 367	3.90%	10	0.00%	744	3.90%	450	0.90%	1 194	2.80%	0.00012260	0.00000338
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 5 tons)	0.10%	125 986	12	885	651	1 536	126 922	0.70%	12	0.00%	892	0.70%	651	-0.10%	1 543	0.50%	0.00309703	0.00001411
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	0.10%	175 518	12	1 234	755	1 989	178 271	1.60%	12	0.00%	1 253	1.60%	757	0.30%	2 010	1.10%	0.00234756	0.00002479
Aircraft/airfield support equipment																		
Truck, A/C refuelling	0.10%	115 423	15	651	445	1 096	117 376	1.70%	15	0.00%	662	1.70%	447	0.40%	1 109	1.20%	0.00051204	0.00000607

Category of equipment	Reimbursement Rates in 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual						Reimbursement Rates Proposed by 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment										Weight	Impact of wet-lease rate on peacekeeping operations budget (percentage)
	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	Dry-lease rate	Maintenance rate	Wet-lease rate	Generic fair market value	Generic fair market value (percentage)	Estimated useful live	Estimated useful live (percentage)	Dry-lease rate	Dry (percentage)	Maintenance rate	Mintenance (percentage)	Wet-lease rate	Wet (percentage)		
Forklift, aircraft unloading	0.10%	63 776	12	448	170	618	66 958	5.00%	12	0.00%	471	5.10%	171	0.30%	642	3.90%	0.00001520	0.00000059
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	0.10%	219 555	20	933	627	1 560	225 615	2.80%	20	0.00%	959	2.80%	623	0.30%	1 588	1.80%	0.00042195	0.00000757
Aircraft loading vehicle	0.10%	141 143	15	796	1 409	2 205	144 265	2.20%	15	0.00%	813	2.20%	1 432	1.60%	2 245	1.80%	0.00016266	0.00000295
Semitrailer, aircraft refuelling	0.10%	57 503	15	324	365	689	59 267	3.10%	15	0.00%	334	3.00%	367	0.60%	701	1.70%	0.00000000	
Trailer, aircraft loading	0.10%	9 410	15	53	346	399	9 579	1.80%	15	0.00%	54	1.80%	346	0.00%	400	0.30%	0.00004906	0.00000012
Runway sweeper	0.10%	284 376	17	1 418	1 052	2 470	288 148	1.30%	17	0.00%	1 437	1.40%	1 054	0.20%	2 491	0.90%	0.00006073	0.00000052
Truck, aircraft stairs	0.10%	57 503	15	324	141	465	57 268	-0.40%	15	0.00%	323	-0.40%	142	0.60%	465	0.00%	0.00000000	
Tractor, aircraft towing	0.10%	104 550	15	590	404	994	108 441	3.70%	15	0.00%	611	3.60%	405	0.40%	1 016	2.20%	0.00048883	0.00001082
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	0.10%	92 004	10	774	300	1 074	96 425	4.80%	10	0.00%	812	4.90%	301	0.30%	1 113	3.60%	0.00129402	0.00004699
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	0.10%	261 375	17	1 303	385	1 688	261 373	0.00%	17	0.00%	1 303	0.00%	386	0.30%	1 689	0.10%	0.00033205	0.00000020
Truck, de-icing	0.10%	210 773	15	1 189	594	1 783	213 338	1.20%	15	0.00%	1 203	1.20%	596	0.40%	1 799	0.90%	0.00000000	
Truck, food servicing	0.10%	102 459	15	578	293	871	103 944	1.40%	15	0.00%	586	1.40%	294	0.40%	880	1.00%	0.00000000	
Snowplow	0.10%	103 505	17	516	279	795	104 488	1.00%	17	0.00%	521	1.00%	280	0.30%	801	0.80%	0.00000000	
Snowblower	0.10%	209 100	15	1 179	606	1 785	213 907	2.30%	15	0.00%	1 206	2.30%	609	0.40%	1 815	1.70%	0.00000000	
Trailers																		
Light cargo single axle	0.80%	4 682	10	42	48	90	5 107	9.10%	10	0.00%	46	9.20%	48	0.30%	94	4.40%	0.00185007	0.00008223
Medium cargo single axle	0.80%	10 404	12	79	56	135	11 382	9.40%	12	0.00%	87	9.90%	59	5.00%	146	8.10%	0.00129793	0.00010576
Light cargo multiaxle	0.80%	16 126	12	123	258	381	16 801	4.20%	12	0.00%	128	4.30%	262	1.50%	390	2.40%	0.00023421	0.00000553
Medium cargo multiaxle	0.80%	19 768	15	123	325	448	20 764	5.00%	15	0.00%	129	4.90%	326	0.40%	455	1.60%	0.00120073	0.00001876
Heavy cargo multiaxle	0.80%	29 131	18	154	266	420	30 334	4.10%	18	0.00%	161	4.40%	269	1.00%	430	2.40%	0.00053702	0.00001279
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	0.80%	61 384	18	325	331	656	63 564	3.60%	18	0.00%	337	3.70%	341	3.10%	678	3.40%	0.00032261	0.00001082
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	0.80%	14 097	12	107	310	417	14 574	3.40%	12	0.00%	111	3.50%	312	0.60%	423	1.40%	0.00587531	0.00008454
Water trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	0.80%	18 727	15	117	248	365	19 081	1.90%	15	0.00%	119	2.10%	254	2.60%	373	2.20%	0.00600425	0.00013160
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	0.80%	20 808	15	129	192	321	21 582	3.70%	15	0.00%	134	3.50%	193	0.30%	327	1.90%	0.00023679	0.00000443
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	0.80%	20 288	12	154	486	640	21 146	4.20%	12	0.00%	161	4.30%	488	0.40%	649	1.40%	0.00281691	0.00003961
Fuel trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	0.80%	36 414	15	227	450	677	37 644	3.40%	15	0.00%	234	3.30%	449	-0.30%	683	0.90%	0.00487749	0.00004323
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	0.80%	62 424	15	388	408	796	66 240	6.10%	15	0.00%	412	6.10%	429	5.20%	841	5.70%	0.00033274	0.00001881
Compressor trailer	0.80%	49 159	12	374	221	595	51 043	3.80%	12	0.00%	388	3.70%	222	0.70%	610	2.50%	0.00138989	0.00003504
Servicing trailer	0.80%	14 045	12	107	229	336	14 334	2.10%	12	0.00%	109	2.00%	230	0.50%	339	0.90%	0.00016524	0.00000148
Flatbed up to 20 tons	0.80%	26 010	18	138	316	454	26 493	1.90%	18	0.00%	140	1.60%	316	-0.10%	456	0.40%	0.00068097	0.00000300
Flatbed over 20 tons	0.80%	33 293	20	161	343	504	33 426	0.40%	20	0.00%	162	0.70%	345	0.50%	507	0.60%	0.00054528	0.00000325
Lowbed up to 20 tons	0.80%	46 818	18	248	534	782	47 262	0.90%	18	0.00%	250	0.80%	535	0.20%	785	0.40%	0.00026920	0.00000103
Lowbed 20 - 40 tons	0.80%	59 303	20	287	507	794	60 782	2.50%	20	0.00%	294	2.60%	512	1.10%	806	1.50%	0.00257712	0.00003895
Heavy equipment/tank transporter	0.80%	291 312	30	1 003	157	1 160	294 181	1.00%	30	0.00%	1 013	1.00%	157	-0.10%	1 170	0.90%	0.00028523	[illegible]
Semi-trailer refuelling	0.80%	52 020	20	251	566	817	51 273	-1.40%	20	0.00%	248	-1.40%	568	0.40%	816	-0.10%	0.00016071	-0.00000020
Semi-trailer water	0.80%	48 003	20	232	328	560	47 290	-1.50%	20	0.00%	229	-1.30%	334	1.90%	563	0.50%	0.00000000	
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)	0.80%	54 101	20	261	323	584	53 422	-1.30%	20	0.00%	258	-1.30%	331	2.60%	589	0.90%	0.00000000	
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	0.80%	54 101	20	261	323	584	53 401	-1.30%	20	0.00%	258	-1.30%	330	2.30%	588	0.70%	0.00002872	0.00000020
Semi-trailer van	0.80%	31 212	20	151	214	365	31 400	0.60%	20	0.00%	152	0.80%	218	1.70%	370	1.40%	0.00000000	
Mine clearance system trailer mounted	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Bridging system	0.00%	Special case															0.00000000	
Trackway surfacing outfit	0.80%	60 205	18	319	35	354	60 587	0.60%	18	0.00%	321	0.70%	35	0.00%	356	0.60%	0.00000000	
Pallet loading system	0.80%	5 187	15	32	237	269	5 209	0.40%	15	0.00%	32	-0.90%	238	0.30%	270	0.40%	0.00001323	0.00000005
								2.90%				2.80%				1.30%	0.98242893	0.01908704

Impact COE	**1.9%**

Annex I.A.5

Sample spreadsheet for the calculation of national cost data for triennial review*

2011 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment
Triennial review of reimbursement rates for major equipment
National cost data using 2009 as a base year

Category of Equipment	Current Generic Fair Market Value (US$)	National Description (Manufacturer)	Model	National Purchase Price + Upgrades (US$)	National Price Adjustment (US$)	National Market Value (US$)	National Estimated Useful Life (years)	Dry Lease ($US)	Monthly Maintenance Cost ($US)	No-fault incident factor %	Wet Lease ($US)	Monthly non-UN POL (US$)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g) = (e+f)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT												
VHF/UHF - FM TRANSCEIVERS												
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	$21 815											
Microwave links	$77 417											
Mobile stations for trunking systems	$530											
Paging equipment	$2 121											
Portable MTSX for trunking	$2 121											
Repeaters	$3 288											
VHF alarm units	$2 121											
VHF multiplex channels	$52 495											
HF EQUIPMENT												
Antennas. log periodic - directional high power	$23 861											
Base receiver, HF high power	$7 954											
Base station transmitter, HF high power	$21 210											
Phone patch interlink	SPECIAL CASE											
SATELLITE EQUIPMENT												
Earth station - non-redundant	SPECIAL CASE											
Earth station - redundant	SPECIAL CASE											
Earth station hub	SPECIAL CASE											
Earth station sub-hub	SPECIAL CASE											
INMARSAT type A - portable earth station	$42 849											
INMARSAT type M - portable earth station	$19 101											
INMARSAT type C - portable earth station	$13 423											
Satellite receivers / TVRO	$154 875											
UPS satellite station	$516											
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	$206 500											
TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT												
Telephone exchange large, 1 - 1100 lines	$408 680											
Telephone exchange PABX 1- 100 lines	$66 411											
Cryptofax	$3 269											
Cyphering equipment	SPECIAL CASE											

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*This is only a sample page.

Annex I.B.1

Model for the classification of armoured personnel carriers in United Nations peacekeeping operations

Background

1. On paragraph 40 of its report (A/C.5/55/39), the post-Phase V Working Group stated that the rates for the new categories for armoured personnel carriers should be regarded as interim until a proper collection of data had been done (or until the next generic fair market value review). To determine in which class an armoured personnel carrier or tank should be placed, the closest value to the generic fair market value of the class of the equipment will be used. As the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment will be carrying out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment system, it will also review the reimbursement rates of armoured personnel carriers.

2. Armoured personnel carriers are widely deployed and have proven to be very useful in the United Nations peacekeeping operations. However, troop/police contributors are deploying troop/police-carrying vehicles with very different qualities and capabilities. The Secretariat is experiencing difficulties in determining whether armoured personnel carriers are armed or unarmed and whether the they belong to class 1, 2 or 3 — currently determined by the generic fair market value or cost of the armoured personnel carriers. In addition, when the Secretariat has determined the classification of armoured personnel carriers (armed/unarmed, class 1, 2 or 3), it is frequently contested by the troop/police contributors. This greatly delays the claim certification process. A standard procedure, universally agreed, would greatly assist the Secretariat in facilitating the reimbursement process.

Issue

3. The classification of armed/unarmed armoured personnel carriers based on generic fair market value has been in place since 1 July 1997. Troop/police contributors, when negotiating memorandums of understanding, cannot normally provide evidence on the costs for acquisition. Therefore, contingent-owned equipment verification teams in the field must make a subjective guess about their classification, which is frequently disputed. There is therefore a need for armoured personnel carriers to be classified, for United Nations peacekeeping operations, in a simple, consistent and unambiguous manner.

Model

4. A model has been developed, and is proposed, to provide a globally acceptable solution to this complex problem. An additional explanatory note is contained in annex I.B.2 and a calculation model is contained in annex I.B.3.

5. Lists of parameters, which can be simply verified and agreed, form the basis of the model. Such parameters include protection, mobility, weapons, personnel capacity, manufacturing year and night vision. Weight is presented only as minimum requirement. A vehicle must weigh a minimum of 5 tons to be considered as an armoured personnel carrier.

6. The model allows for a range of "values" to be allocated within each parameter according to agreed criteria. For instance, within mobility, an armoured personnel carrier having 8 x 8 wheels would be "valued" higher than one having 6 x 6 wheels. The model works by calculating whether an armoured personnel carrier should be in class 1, 2 or 3, for reimbursement purposes, having summed the allocated "values" of the parameters for the armoured personnel carrier being inspected. The model does not address the reimbursement rates.

7. The model is built up as follows:

- Determination of parameters (attributes which are simple to verify)
- Assignment of value/worth for all parameters (most desirable to minimum acceptable) within each parameter
- Determination of a coefficient to give a relative weight to parameters. Summation of coefficients = 1
- Determination of the best armoured personnel carrier. Maximum score is 1
- Determination of the value of the least acceptable armoured personnel carrier in United Nations peacekeeping operations
- Division of the range of values between the best armoured personnel carrier and the least acceptable armoured personnel carrier in three equal parts, that is, the three classes currently included in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

Reimbursement rates

8. The reimbursement rates for the three classes of armoured personnel carriers were not calculated, as consensus was not reached on the classification model of armoured personnel carriers.

Discussion

9. One group of Member States supported the armoured personnel carrier classification model and worked on improving the model while maintaining the three classes of armoured personnel carriers. The model contained in annex I.B.3 was tested on the available armoured personnel carriers in the mission area and produced the following percentages:

• Class 1	17 per cent
• Class 2	65 per cent
• Class 3	18 per cent

The current classification of armoured personnel carriers in the mission area according to the memorandums of understanding was as follows:

• Class 1	18 per cent
• Class 2	57 per cent
• Class 3	25 per cent

10. Several Member States stated that the following parameters should be changed for the model to be acceptable: protection — blast and mine protection should not

be included; mobility — wheeled armoured personnel carriers should rate lower than tracked armoured personnel carriers; weapons — weapons above 12.7 mm were not required; personnel — maximum personnel should be commander, driver, plus 10 troops. However, changing those parameters in the model resulted in only one class of armoured personnel carriers: class 2. One Member State emphasized that it was not able to get the level of protection from the manufacturer of its armoured personnel carriers and opposed that model.

11. In conclusion, it is recommended that the baseline data compiled by the Secretariat during the period of testing should be reviewed at the 2011 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group in the context of the revised classification system. If then required, the model will be adjusted and then approved to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Furthermore, if the model is not a working tool, other options should also be considered.

12. The Working Group did not reach consensus.

Recommendations

13. No recommendations were made.

Annex I.B.2

Armoured personnel carrier classification model — explanatory notes

1. As mentioned in annex I.B.1, there has been some difficulty at the field level in agreeing on the basis upon which armoured personnel carriers can be classified for reimbursement.

2. The armoured personnel carrier classification issue paper introduces a concept that uses a model to assist in this process with the intention of removing causes for disagreement. The present note attempts to explain the intentions behind the use of the model and the selection of the parameters used to provide input to the model.

3. There are two principles to be considered. First is the need to reimburse the troop/police contributors for what they provide on a basis that recognizes quality and performance. Second is the requirement for the Secretariat to provide advice and a system that reimburses troop/police contributors on the basis of what is required by the mission and not necessarily on the basis of what is actually supplied. These principles are sometimes in conflict.

4. A model has been designed to assist in this process. It is most important to understand the overall output of the model and not necessarily to question the detail of the mechanism or inputs that make it work. Providing that the output is valid and reimbursement is paid based on recognizable quality, the model should be acceptable.

5. In assessing an armoured personnel carrier, parameters have been selected that can be easily measured or verified by the inspecting team in the field. Detail available in the manufacturer's handbook, or that is obvious to the naked eye, is considered acceptable. Parameters that are not easily verifiable or measurable, such as the protection provided against improvised explosive devices have not been included, but that does not deny the fact that this capability is extremely valuable — it simply cannot be easily measurable or verified and so does not play a part in the assessment for repayment. A vehicle that has this additional protection will be designated the higher reimbursement value as a result of consideration of the more measurable parameters in any case. The selected parameters do, if taken collectively (not individually) and with their relevant coefficients applied, tend to reward the better, newer, more effective armoured personnel carriers over the less effective ones and so do provide a basis for reimbursement based on quality, as required.

6. There is no doubt that the importance of protection, mobility and firepower are the main attributes of a military armoured personnel carrier and this is not denied. However, the contingent-owned equipment process is not necessarily designed to reimburse on the basis of the relevance of any one of those factors, especially if the better capabilities are in fact not required in the mission areas. The proposed model will take into consideration a number of relevant parameters which, when taken together and in total, will provide a fair indication of quality and, hence, the basis for justifiable reimbursement.

7. It is important that the full quality and capability of the model is understood to avoid specific criticism of its parts, thus causing misunderstanding.

Annex I.B.3

Armoured personnel carrier classification model

Parameter No. 1 - Protection

Type	Protection	Value
1	Provide protection against heavy machine gun (14.5mm x 114AP / B32) at a distance of 200 meters at 911m/sec and 10 kg (explosive mass) Blast AT Mine: a - Mine Explosion pressure activated under any wheel or track location or b - Mine Explosion under center.	1
2	Provide protection against medium machine gun (12.7mm AP) at 850m/sec at a distance of 200 meters and 8 kg (explosive mass) Blast AT Mine: a - Mine Explosion pressure activated under any wheel or track location or b - Mine Explosion under center.	0.9
3	Provide protection against small arms (7.62 mm x 51 AP (WC core)) at a distance of 30 meters at 930m/sec and 8 kg (explosive mass) Blast AT Mine: a - Mine Explosion pressure activated under any wheel or track location or b - Mine Explosion under center.	0.75
4	Provide protection against small arms (7.62mm x 39 API BZ) at a distance of 30 meters at 695m/sec and 6 kg (explosive mass) Blast AT Mine: a - Mine Explosion pressure activated under any wheel or track location or b - Mine Explosion under center.	0.25
5	Provide protection against small arms (7.62mm x 51 Ball (Ball M80)) at a distance of 30 meters with velocity 833m/sec and protection to hand grenades, unexploded artillery fragmenting submunitions, and other small anti personnel explosive devices detonated under the vehicle.	0.1

NOTES:

1. If a vehicle does not meet minimum type 5 level above, it is not an APC.
2. If a vehicle has windows they have to be protected minimum in type 5 above.
3. TCCs will confirm levels of protection associated with their APCs to be used in theatre of operation by way of certified data from manufacturing contracts or owner/user manuals.

Ball	Model of the 7.62mm cartridge, normal cartridge, not Armour Piercing
AP=	Armour Piercing
API=	Armour Piercing Incendiary

Parameter No. 2 - Mobility

Type	Description	Value
1	Tracked or 8 x 8 with run flat tyres	1
2	6 x 6 with run flat tyres	0.75
3	4 x 4 with run flat tyres	0.33

Parameter No. 3 - Weapons

Type	Weapons	Value
1	Fully automated, stabilised crew served weapon above 15 mm	1.00
2	Fully automated, stabilised crew served machine gun 11 up to 15 mm	0.80
3	Crew served weapon (above 15 mm) and an additional crew served machine gun	0.70
4	Crew served weapon (above 15 mm)	0.60
5	Crew served machine gun (11 up to 15 mm) and an additional crew served machine gun	0.40
6	Crew served machine gun (11 up to 15 mm)	0.30
7	Crew served machine gun (up to 10 mm)	0.10
8	No weapons	0.00

NOTES:

1. APC gets the value of highest valued weapon.
2. Fully automated means that the gunner is protected in a turret and that the weapon system is controlled from inside.
3. Stabilised means that the APC can fire with accuracy while moving.

Parameter No. 4 - Personnel - Crew and troops (Persons)

Type	Description	Value
1	Commander, Driver and 12 troops and above (14 persons and above)	1
2	Commander, Driver and 10 - 11 troops (12 - 13 persons)	0.8
3	Commander, Driver and 8 - 9 troops (10 - 11 persons)	0.4
4	Commander, Driver and 6 - 7 troops (8 - 9 persons)	0.2
5	Commander, Driver and 4 -5 troops (6 - 7 persons)	0.1

NOTES:

1. Armoured vehicles carrying less than 6 people (crew + troops) do not qualify as APCs.

Parameter No. 6 - Manufacturer Year

MANUFACTURING YEAR

Type	Age	Value
1	Less than 10 years	1.00
2	11 to 15 years	0.80
3	16 to 20 years	0.40
4	21 to 25 years	0.20
5	26 to 30 years	0.10

Over 30 years old APC's are not rated.

REMARKS

1. Major overhaul/Re-fit of the APC, whereby the Estimated Useful Life (EUL) of the APC is extended, will result in the re-determination of the manufacturing year.

2. At mission force generation stage, outline documentation on the APCs to be deployed by the TCCs will be supported by way of certified data from manufacturing contracts or owner/user manuals, together with TCC certified data on major overhauls or re-fits (where appropriate/applicable).

3. APC manufacture year is valued using the year when MOU is signed and will remain the same during the mission.

SWG MEQ Issue Paper No. 2 - Classification of APCs

Parameter No. 7 - Night Vision

Type	Description	Value
1	Yes	1.00
2	No	0.00

NOTES:

1. Yes = The Crew (Commander, gunner and driver if APC is armed. Commander and driver if the APC is unarmed.)
2. Night vision devices should be mounted to the APC or be part of the crew allotment.

CALCULATION INTERFACE

BEST APC

Serial #	Parameters	Input value	Value	Coefficient	Overall Value
1	Protection	1	1.00	0.25	0.25
2	Mobility	1	1.00	0.16	0.16
3	Weapons	1	1.00	0.2	0.20
4	Personnel	1	1.00	0.24	0.24
5	Manufacturing year	1	1.00	0.12	0.12
6	Night vision	1	1.00	0.03	0.03
				1	1.00
				CLASS	**1**

LEAST ACCEPTABLE APC

Serial #	Parameters	Input value	Value	Coefficient	Overall Value
1	Protection	5	0.10	0.25	0.03
2	Mobility	3	0.33	0.16	0.05
3	Weapons	8	0.00	0.2	0.00
4	Personnel	5	0.10	0.24	0.02
5	Manufacturing year	5	0.10	0.12	0.01
6	Night vision	2	0.00	0.03	0.00
				1	**0.11**
				CLASS	**3**

Adjustment for class determination

Best APC	1.00
Least acceptable APC	**0.11**
Range	0.89
Range divided by 3 classes	0.30

Classes	Boundaries
Class III	**0.409200**
Class II	**0.704600**
Class I	**1**

Class ranges	Min - Max
Class III	**0,11 - 0,409200**
Class II	**0,409201 - 0,704600**
Class I	**0,704601 - 1,00**

Parameters	Coefficient
Protection	0.25
Mobility	0.16
Weapons	0.2
Personnel	0.24
Manufacturing year	0.12
Night Vision	0.03
	1

Output table	
Class	Qty in sample
Class I	12
Class II	15
Class III	6

Help:
Fernando Marcelo Landaburu
Call 1 (917) 367 2825

Password to unprotect sheet: 12345678

Ser	Description	Protection	Mobility	Weapons	Personnel	Manuf year	Night Vision	APC Overall Value	Class
1	**Best APC brand new**	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00	1
2	**Best APC but old**	1	1	1	1	5	1	0.89	1
3	**Least acceptable brand new**	5	3	8	5	1	2	0.22	3
4	**Least acceptable APC old**	5	3	8	5	5	2	0.11	3
6	Patria XA-185 vanha	4	2	6	1	5	2	0.49	2
7	Patria XA-203 uusi	2	2	2	3	1	1	0.75	1
9	BTR-80	2	1	5	3	1	1	0.71	1
10	M113 A1-B	5	1	5	2	4	2	0.48	2
11	EE-11 URUTU	5	2	6	1	5	2	0.46	2
12	RATEL	5	2	4	3	3	2	0.41	3
13	BMP-2	1	1	1	3	3	1	0.78	1
14	VTT SAVIEM	4	2	6	2	2	2	0.53	2
15	MPV	5	3	7	1	1	2	0.46	2
16	CASSPIRS 08	4	3	7	1	1	2	0.50	2
17	FIAT 66-14	4	3	6	2	5	2	0.38	3
18	CONDOR	5	3	6	1	5	2	0.39	3
19	SHANXI BAAJI QS2002	5	3	7	3	1	2	0.31	3
20	TATA/407	5	3	7	2	1	2	0.41	2
21	VTT M3:02	5	3	6	2	1	2	0.45	2
22	MAMBA	4	3	7	2	1	2	0.45	2
23	TAB-71 M	3	1	3	3	4	2	0.61	2

Classification of APCs

GENERAL NOTES OF APC CLASSIFICATION:

1. This classification calculation system divides the APCs to three different classes:

Armoured Personnel Carriers
- Infantry Carrier Class I
- Infantry Carrier Class II
- Infantry Carrier Class III

2. COE Unit in the field verifies that the data used for classification of APCs in UNHQ refers to the TCCs assets which are deployed in theatre.

3. Weight is a minimum parameter, Armoured Personnel Carrier must weigh minimum 5 tons to be regarded as an APC. Vehicles weighing under 5 tons are not APCs.

Annex I.C.1

"Special cases" of major equipment

Background

1. In the past, the United Nations faced a number of challenges related to "special cases" of major equipment. A "special cases" reimbursement rate for major equipment occurs when a peacekeeping operation requires an item of major equipment that is not listed as a category in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. The Secretariat is of the opinion that the current "special cases" list is extensive and this contributes partly to a delay in signing memorandums of understanding with troop-contributing countries.

2. The Secretariat proposed that the approved "special cases" list from 1 July 1996 to 30 November 2007 should be reviewed by the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment and that additional standard reimbursement rates for new major equipment should be agreed.

3. In addition, the Secretariat stated that, in accordance with the 2004 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group approved by the General Assembly, major equipment should have a threshold value of $500 and a useful life of more than one year.

4. It was also stated by the Secretariat, regardless of any issues resolved in the 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group, that items already covered by "special cases" in existing signed memorandums of understanding should not be affected/changed.

Discussion

5. The Working Group examined the data in the list of approved "special case" submitted by the Secretariat to determine whether the approved cases should be included as major equipment in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. The Working Group recommended a generic fair market value and a standard reimbursement rate for each approved "special case" major equipment.

6. The focal point also conducted a survey of the consolidated national cost data for "special cases" and gathered the available information from the Secretariat and the delegations represented in the Working Group.

7. The approved "special case" list contained equipment which was not new and for which a generic group was defined in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. The equipment appeared to have been treated as "special cases" on the basis of its value. Such equipment should be treated in accordance with normal Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual practice, according to which the approved reimbursement rate for the major equipment should be applied.

8. To minimize the use of "special cases", the Working Group discussed whether a new text should be added at the end of the "special case" definition (Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 5, para. 3), or the definition should be reworded. The reason for a change of the definition was to clarify that the item's value alone should not be the reason for creating a "special case".

Findings

9. The Working Group established that a total of 371 line items were categorized as approved "special cases".

Recommendations

10. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The threshold value of $1,000 for major equipment and its useful life must be more than one year;

(b) The following sentence should be added at the end of the "special case" definition (Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 5, para. 3):

> "The value alone should not determine whether an equipment is treated as a 'special case'";

(c) In preparation for the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group, the Secretariat should propose a list of "special case" items that should be considered as major equipment.

11. Furthermore, the 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group recommended that the items included in:

(a) The list contained in annex I.C.2 should be categorized as additional major equipment;

(b) The list contained in annex I.C.3 should be retained as "special cases" (214 items);

(c) The list contained in annex I.C.4 should be deleted from the "special cases" list, owing to existing equivalent major equipment items (in chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual) or as part of an existing set, established by the 2004 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group, approved by the General Assembly;

(d) The list contained in annex I.C.5 should be deleted from the "special cases" list owing to the fact that the threshold of the items is less than $1,000, or the useful life is less than one year;

(e) The list contained in annex I.C.6 should be deleted from the "special cases" list, owing to the fact that the items are reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Annex I.C.2

“Special cases” to be added to chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual as major equipment

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT							
Compactor plate	524	5	4	9	13	0.6 %	
Concrete cutter	5 000	15	75	30	105	0.5 %	
Concrete mixer machine, above 1,5 m3	7 698	10	105	67	172	0.5 %	
Concrete vibrator	1 423	12	25	10	35	0.5 %	
Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	1 786	10	13	16	29	0.5 %	
Survey equipment, including total station	11 520	15	86	69	155	0.5 %	
Survey equipment, Theodolite type	6 469	15	10	39	49	0.5 %	
LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT							
Fuel storage, under 500 litres	2 254	12	11	17	28	0.5 %	
Fuel storage, 501-5,000 litres	3 000	12	15	22	37	0.5 %	
Fuel storage, 5,001-10,000 litres	3 500	12	17	26	43	0.5 %	
Fuel storage, greater than 10,000 litres	5 181	12	19	38	57	0.5 %	
TRAILERS							
Trailer, Floodlight set with generators (4 lights, 9 m pole, 7 kw generator)	22 774	10	171	199	370	0.5%	
MP/POLICE TRAFFIC KIT (SET)							
Alcohol detector	720	5	5	12	17	0.5 %	
Laser Speed Gun	1 500	5	17	26	43	0.5 %	
Set total	2 220	5	22	38	60	0.5 %	

Annex I.C.3.

Special cases to be retained as "special cases" under major equipment (as per the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment)

Special cases to be retained as "special cases" under major equipment (as per the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment)

AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS

	DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
SE-RIAL No.	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY		USE-FUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USE-FUL LIFE	MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCI-DENT FACTOR		DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)	WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)
			PER ITEM	%				PER ITEM	%	%	RATE		
	Airfield support equipment												
2	Aircraft stairs	13 500	220	1.63	12	13 500	12	220	1.63	0.10%	$1.13	$95	$315
3	Ground surveillance radar US Army PPS 15	30 000	10	0.03	30	30 000	30	10	0.03	0.20%	$5.00	$88	$98
4	Locator RSP-10 (SET)	360 000	1 420	0.39	10	360 000	10	1 420	0.39	0.20%	$60.00	$3 060	$4 480
5	Special trailer RSP 10	40 000	60	0.15	20	40 000	20	60	0.15	0.20%	$6.67	$173	$233
6	ZIL-130 Auto Station ARM-90	182 000	310	0.17	10	182 000	15	310	0.17	0.20%	$30.33	$1 041	$1 351
7	GAZ-66 Code light beacon KNS-4P	175 000	267	0.15	10	175 000	15	267	0.15	0.20%	$29.17	$1 001	$1 268
	Control tower												
8	Command post SKP-11 mounted on ZIL-131 truck	195 000	500	0.26	10	195 000	20	500	0.26	0.20%	$32.50	$845	$1 345
9	Forecast station INS-4P mounted on GAS-66 truck	164 000	360	0.22	10	164 000	20	360	0.22	0.20%	$27.33	$711	$1 071
10	Forecast station R-845M mounted on GAS-66 truck	230 000	230	0.10	10	230 000	20	230	0.10	0.20%	$38.33	$997	$1 227
11	Radio station R-140R mounted on ZIL-131 truck	244 000	240	0.10	10	244 000	20	240	0.10	0.20%	$40.67	$1 057	$1 297
12	Radio station R-853-V1-00	7 500	50	0.67	10	7 500	20	50	0.67	0.20%	$1.25	$33	$83
13	Special trailer SKP-11	25 000	80	0.32	10	25 000	20	80	0.32	0.20%	$4.17	$108	$188
14	Switchboard P-193M	1 050	15	1.43	10	1 050	20	15	1.43	0.20%	$0.18	$5	$20
	Navigation system												
15	Automatic radio direction finder ARP-11	228 000	480	0.21	10	228 000	10	480	0.21	0.20%	$38.00	$1 938	$2 418
16	Non directional beacon PAR-9M2	96 000	750	0.78	10	96 000	10	750	0.78	0.20%	$16.00	$816	$1 566
17	Special trailer ARP-11	25 000	80	0.32	20	25 000	20	80	0.32	0.20%	$4.17	$108	$188
18	Special trailer PAR-9M2	23 500	80	0.34	20	23 500	20	80	0.34	0.20%	$3.92	$102	$182
19	Air Traffic Control Equipment Set	49 060	951	1.94	9	49 060	9	951	1.94	0.10%	$4.09	$458	$1 409
20	Meteorological Equipment	11 720	495	4.22	8	11 720	8	495	4.22	0.10%	$0.98	$123	$618
	Water/Fuel Storage Equipment												
21	20 foot container top loader	269 519	572	0.21	12	269 519	12	572	0.21	0.10%	$22.46	$1 894	$2 466
22	Fuel bladder (200 ltrs)	2 254	135	8.77	12	2 254	12	135	5.99	0.50%	$0.94	$17	$152
23	Fuel bladders (1,000 ltrs)	3 000	180	8.77	12	3 000	12	180	6.00	0.50%	$1.25	$22	$202
24	Fuel blivet , 500 gallons	2 281	10	8.77	7.5	2 281	10	5	0.22	0.50%	$0.95	$20	$25
25	Fuel farm (pump,tank,pipelines) 37,500 litres	21 391	67	8.77	10	21 391	10	67	0.31	0.50%	$8.91	$187	$253

Special cases to be retained as "special cases" under major equipment (as per the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment)

AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS

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26	Fuel quality inspection lab	17 000	25	0.15	3	17 000	3	25	0.15	0.10%	$1.42	$474	$499
33	K-loaders (Bond)	304 648	339	0.11	12	304 648	12	339	0.11	0.10%	$25.39	$2 141	$2 480
34	Landing craft medium (LCM 8)	199 412	4 412	2.21	34	199 412	34	4 412	2.21	0.50%	$83.09	$572	$4 984
35	Lighter Amphibious Resupply Cargo 5 tons	358 824	981	0.27	42	358 824	42	981	0.27	0.50%	$149.51	$861	$1 842
38	Water Bagger	102 958	714	0.69	20	102 958	20	714	0.69	0.50%	$42.90	$472	$1 186
44	Water bladder, flexible (2,500 litres)	29 724	223	0.75	2	29 724	2	223	0.75	0.50%	$12.39	$1 251	$1 474
45	Water pump, fire fighting	6 000	12	0.20	2	6 000	2	12	0.20	0.50%	$2.50	$253	$265
46	Water Purification Portable	24 666	2 333	9.46	7	24 666	7	2 333	9.46	0.80%	$16.44	$310	$2 643
58	Water Treatment Plant, 650 LPH	16 500	185	1.12	10	16 500	10	185	1.12	0.50%	$6.88	$144	$329
	Demining equipment												
61	Aardvark flail	384 015	2 631	0.69	10	384 015	10	2 631	0.69	0.80%	$256.01	$3 456	$6 087
62	Armoured vehicle (mine protection vehicle) Nyala	220 000	2 000	0.91	10	220 000	15	2 000	0.91	1.00%	$183.33	$1 406	$3 406
65	BMR Combat Mine Detector	625 000	3 430	0.55	12	403 600	12	2 220	0.55	0.50%	$168.17	$2 971	$5 191
66	BMR Combat Mine Detector	403 600	3 430	0.85	12	403 600	12	2 220	0.55	0.50%	$168.17	$2 971	$5 191
72	Bomb locator set	34 806	515	1.48	8	21 170	8	224	1.06	0.10%	$1.76	$237	$461
77	Cable reel with 200M wire	1 550	16	1.00	8	1 550	8	16	1.00	0.10%	$0.13	$16	$32
80	Demolition Kit	7 600	200	2.63	2	7 600	2	200	2.63	0.10%	$0.63	$317	$517
81	Demolition Kit	1 163	10	0.86	20	1 163	20	10	0.86	0.50%	$0.48	$5	$15
82	Demoliton Kit	1 000	10	1.00	10	1 000	10	10	1.00	0.10%	$0.08	$8	$18
86	DIM-M Road Mine Detector	38 000	275	0.72	6	28 000	6	202	0.72	0.50%	$11.67	$401	$603
87	DIM-M Road Mine Detector	15 138	150	0.99	5	15 138	5	150	0.99	0.10%	$1.26	$254	$404
90	Explosive Kit	7 000	180	2.57	2	7 000	2	180	2.57	0.10%	$0.58	$292	$472
92	Heavy demining flail equipment BELARTY	382 200	3 600	0.94	4	382 200	15	3 600	0.94	0.10%	$31.85	$2 155	$5 755
95	Helmet protective SRS 5	4 500	25	0.56	5	4 500	5	25	0.56	0.10%	$0.38	$75	$100
97	Mechanical Mine Clearance device	450 000	4 500	1.00	10	450 000	10	4 500	1.00	0.80%	$300.00	$4 050	$8 550
103	Mine Breaching Equipment Set	7 000	140	2.00	10	7 000	10	140	2.00	0.10%	$0.58	$59	$199
104	Mine clearing system vehicle mounted KMT 7	20 000	1 200	6.00	8	20 000	8	1 200	6.00	0.80%	$13.33	$222	$1 422
105	Mine clearing system vehicle mounted TRAL	7 533	650	8.63	8	7 533	8	650	8.63	0.80%	$5.02	$83	$733
106	Mine clearing system-vehicle mounted	92 450	599	0.65	7	92 450	7	599	0.65	0.10%	$7.70	$1 108	$1 707
107	Mine Clearing Vehicle RAISU	484 000	5 230	1.08	15	484 000	15	5 230	1.08	0.10%	$40.33	$2 729	$7 959
108	Mine Detection Dog Team (4xdogs)	18 600	1 200	6.45	20	18 600	8	1 200	6.45	0.10%	$1.55	$195	$1 395
119	Mine protection armoured vehicle	347 948	2 504	0.72	15	347 948	15	2 504	0.72	1.00%	$289.96	$2 223	$4 727
124	Mini Flail (Trailer mounted)	153 737	1 053	0.68	10	153 737	10	1 053	0.68	0.80%	$102.49	$1 384	$2 437
125	Obstacle Clearing Vehicle BMR (combat mine clearing)	236 000	11 400	4.83	7.5	236 000	15	3 800	1.61	0.10%	$19.67	$1 331	$5 131
127	PFM optical fixation of landmines for orientation/plotting.	1 510	150	9.93	7	1 510	7	150	9.93	0.10%	$0.13	$18	$168
128	PFM optical fixation of landmines for orientation/plotting.	1 510	150	9.93	7	1 510	7	150	9.93	0.10%	$0.13	$18	$168
129	Portable X-Ray for EOD	20 560	200	0.97	20	20 560	20	200	0.97	0.50%	$8.57	$94	$294
131	Remote control bomb disposal equipment	76 036	2 270	2.99	8	76 036	8	2 270	2.99	0.10%	$6.34	$798	$3 068
132	Remote controlled demining equipment Bozena	240 000	1 800	0.75	4	240 000	4	1 800	0.75	0.80%	$160.00	$5 160	$6 960

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133	Remote controlled robot	72 000	700	0.97	20	72 000	20	700	0.97	0.50%	$30.00	$330	$1 030
135	Shrapnel protective shield	1 275	15	1.18	5	1 275	5	15	1.18	0.10%	$0.11	$21	$36
137	Shrapnel shield	1 375	18	1.27	1	1 375	1	18	1.27	0.10%	$0.11	$115	$132
139	Special box for MP5KA1, for bodyguards	1 591	12	0.75	2	1 591	2	12	0.75	0.50%	$0.66	$67	$79
140	Tanks mine clearing T-55C	850 500	5 288	0.62	20	850 000	25	5 288	0.62	0.50%	$354.17	$3 188	$8 476
141	Ultrasounder	1 875	63	3.36	5	1 875	5	63	3.36	0.10%	$0.16	$31	$94
142	Ultrasounder	1 875	125	6.67	5	1 875	5	63	3.33	0.10%	$0.16	$31	$94
146	Water Cannon for EOD	6 987	60	0.86	20	6 987	20	60	0.86	0.50%	$2.91	$32	$92
147	X-Ray Machine from Czech Hospital	3 900	22	0.56	5	3 900	5	22	0.56	0.10%	$0.33	$65	$87
148	X-Ray Machine (for EOD)	100 856	386	0.38	15	100 856	15	386	0.38	0.10%	$8.40	$569	$954
	Armament												
149	Armament Set-Formed Police Unit	16 090	235	1.46	25	16 090	25	235	1.46	0.10%	$1.34	$55	$290
154	Grenade Launcher LAG 40 M1, 40mm	30 000	300		12	30 000	12	300	1.00	0.50%	$12.50	$221	$521
155	Gun M-46 (130 mm)	902 353	4 511	0.50	8	500 000	10	500	0.10	0.50%	$208.33	$4 375	$4 875
156	Gun tow (Mercedes 2028A)	284 700	2 847	1.00	16	120 000	15	1 292	1.08	0.80%	$80.00	$747	$2 039
157	Howitzer light, towed, 105 mm	177 000	250	0.14	n/a	177 000	30	250	0.14	0.10%	$14.75	$506	$756
159	Howitzer. towed, 105 mm	116 183	484	0.42	20	116 183	30	484	0.42	0.10%	$9.68	$332	$816
160	Mortar fire control	350 000	700	0.20	10	150 000	10	250	0.17	0.80%	$100.00	$1 350	$1 600
	Anti armour missile(Launchers)												
167	Anti armour MILAN (firing post, launcher only)	27 298	250	0.92	25	27 298	25	250	0.92	0.50%	$11.37	$102	$352
168	Anti armour MILAN (launcher only)	108 000	417	0.39	25	27 298	25	250	0.92	0.00%	$0.00	$91	$341
169	Anti tank weapon system TF-8	143 619	1 148	0.80	n/a	143 619	25	1 148	0.80	0.50%	$59.84	$539	$1 687
170	Anti-air-missile launchers (3 TC used this item)	45 000	25	0.06	25	45 000	25	25	0.06	0.50%	$18.75	$169	$194
171	Anti-armour grenade launcher 40 mm	20 000	25	0.13	20	20 000	25	20	0.10	0.50%	$8.33	$75	$95
172	Anti-armour missile Dragon (Launcher only)	45 000	25	0.06	7	45 000	25	25	0.06	0.50%	$18.75	$169	$194
173	Anti-armour missile launcher (Carl Gustav)	8 785	8	0.09	30	8 785	30	8	0.09	0.50%	$3.66	$28	$36
174	Anti-armour missile Tow (Launcher only)	179 000	208	0.12	5	179 000	25	208	0.12	0.50%	$74.58	$671	$879
183	Collimator Infrared	1 385	23	1.66	3	1 385	3	23	1.66	0.10%	$0.12	$39	$62
184	Firearms cabinet	1 070	18	1.66	5	1 070	5	18	1.66	0.10%	$0.09	$18	$36
186	Grenade Launcher (automatic) "AWGL-3"	1 977	8	0.42	20	1 977	20	8	0.42	0.50%	$0.82	$9	$17
188	Katusha Rocket Launcher, Multi Barrel (12BL) 120mm	25 000	189	0.76	15	25 000	15	189	0.76	0.50%	$10.42	$149	$338
189	Launching mechanism 9P516,9P (9m39)	16 000	24	0.15	10	16 000	10	24	0.15	0.50%	$6.67	$140	$164
190	Launching mechanism 9P-A-TK (9P135m)	85 000	42	0.05	20	85 000	20	42	0.05	0.50%	$35.42	$390	$432
192	Multiple Rocket Launcher (107mm)	25 000	189	0.76	15	25 000	15	189	0.76	0.10%	$2.08	$149	$338
193	Multiple Rocket Launcher 40mm - GL6	1 112	3		3	1 112	3	3	0.27	0.50%	$0.46	$31	$34
194	Multi-Tube Launcher - Electric	1 339	6	0.45	15	1 339	15	6	0.45	0.50%	$0.56	$8	$14
195	Nighttime (crepuscular) view collimator	12 560	209	1.66	5	12 560	5	210	1.67	0.10%	$1.05	$210	$420
198	Rocket Launcher B8V20 (Helicopter)	5 850	7	0.12	15	5 850	15	7	0.12	0.10%	$0.49	$33	$40

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199	Shotgun 12mm calibre 11-87	1 000	7	0.70	5	1 000	5	7	0.67	0.10%	$0.08	$17	$23
205	Sniper gun	1 500	25	1.67	25	1 500	25	25	1.67	0.10%	$0.13	$5	$30
212	TOW Launcher (Anti-Armor Missile)	87 120	208	0.24	15	80 475	15	208	0.26	0.50%	$33.53	$481	$689
213	Truck GAZ-66 anti-missile station 9V817	350 000	546	0.16	20	350 000	20	546	0.16	0.50%	$145.83	$1 604	$2 150
214	Truck GAZ-66 anti-missile station 9V866	550 000	546	0.10	20	550 000	20	546	0.10	0.50%	$229.17	$2 521	$3 067
	Combat Vehicles												
215	2.5 tons Truck M35 A2 Armoured Troop Carrier	250 000	1 350	0.54	15	188 500	15	1 093	0.58	0.80%	$125.67	$1 173	$2 266
216	Armoured infantry fighting vehicle	713 379	4 342	0.61	25	713 379	25	4 342	0.61	0.50%	$297.24	$2 675	$7 017
217	Light personal carrier vehicle W/90mm GUN AML90	251 000	3 232	1.29	25	251 000	25	3 232	1.29	0.50%	$104.58	$941	$4 173
218	Reconnaissance vehicles Wheeled over 100mm (Centauro tanks)	2 750 000	17 300	0.63	17	2 750 000	25	13 750	0.50	0.00%	$0.00	$9 167	$22 917
219	Tank- Engineer Leopard Pioneer	2 693 000	10 800	0.40	17	2 693 000	25	10 800	0.40	0.00%	$0.00	$8 977	$19 777
220	Tanks (T-59M)	978 200	9 520	0.97	10	978 200	25	3 150	0.32	0.50%	$407.58	$3 668	$6 818
221	Tanks M60 A1	1 477 000	5 900	0.40	17	1 477 000	25	5 900	0.40	0.00	$0.00	$4 923	$10 823
222	Tanks M60 A3	2 000 000	3 420	0.17	25	1 600 000	25	3 924	0.25	0.50%	$666.67	$2 743	$6 667
223	Tanks M88 A1 recovery	1 500 000	3 100	0.21	25	850 000	25	3 122	0.37	0.50%	$354.17	$2 872	$5 994
224	Tanks mine clearing T-55C	850 500	5 288	0.62	20	850 000	25	5 288	0.62	0.50%	$354.17	$3 188	$8 476
225	Tanks recovery ARV W653	953 000	9 408	0.99	10	953 000	25	3 100	0.33	0.50%	$397.08	$3 574	$6 674
226	Tanks recovery BREM-1 (T-72 chassis)	750 000	6 175	0.82	15	750 000	25	6 175	0.82	0.00%	$0.00	$2 500	$8 675
227	Tanks recovery Leopard Rescue	2 200 000	8 900	0.40	17	2 200 000	25	8 900	0.40	0.00%	$0.00	$7 333	$16 233
228	Tanks recovery T-55 A ZS	850 500	5 288	0.62	20	850 500	25	5 288	0.62	0.50%	$354.38	$3 189	$8 477
229	Tanks recovery T-55VT	850 500	5 288	0.62	20	850 500	25	5 288	0.62	0.50%	$354.38	$3 189	$8 477
230	Tanks Steyr SK 105	289 000	5 000	1.73	30	289 000	30	4 092	1.42	0.50%	$120.42	$923	$5 015
231	Tanks T-72	1 175 000	7 667	0.65	15	1 175 000	25	7 667	0.65	0.00%	$0.00	$3 917	$11 584
232	Tanks T-72K	1 250 000	7 975	0.64	15	1 250 000	25	7 975	0.64	0.00%	$0.00	$4 167	$12 142
233	Tanks, launch bridge T-55MT	950 500	5 914	0.62	20	950 500	25	5 914	0.62	0.50%	$396.04	$3 564	$9 478
	Support Vehicles												
234	Flat bed truck (over 20 tons)	133 622	250	0.19	18	133 622	18	250	0.19	0.80%	$89.08	$708	$958
235	Landing craft medium (LCM 8)	199 412	4 412	2.21	34	199 412	34	4 412	2.21	0.50%	$83.09	$572	$4 984
236	Lighter Amphibious Resupply Cargo 5 tons	358 824	981	0.27	42	358 824	42	981	0.27	0.50%	$149.51	$861	$1 842
237	Support Craft Rigid (Boat)	380 000	7 600	2.00	15	380 000	15	7 600	2.00	0.50%	$158.33	$2 269	$9 869
238	Trichark Boat and Overboard Motor 55/25HP	4 581	100	2.18	10	4 581	10	100	2.18	0.50%	$1.91	$40	$140
239	Zodiac boat MK 4, 12 Passengers	15 481	1 470	9.50	6	15 481	6	1 470	9.50	0.50%	$6.45	$221	$1 691
240	20 tons containers loaders (COBREL)	348 650	740		12	348 650	12	740		0.10%	$29.05	$2 450	$3 190
241	Tractor Cargo	30 000	100	0.33	5	30 000	5	100	0.33	0.80%	$20.00	$520	$620
	Trailers												
242	Tractor, cargo	30 000	100	0.33	5	30 000	5	100	0.33	0.60%	$20.00	$520	$620
243	Floodlight Equipment Trailer	6 500	150	2.31	10	6 500	10	150	2.31			$58	$208
244	Floodlight Trailer	135 245	187	0.14	20	135 245	20	187	0.14	0.10%	$11.27	$575	$762

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	Engineering Vehicles												
245	Aggregate spreader	12 800	96	0.75	5	12 800	10	96	0.75	0.50%	$5.33	$112	$208
246	Air Compressor - Electical 250 CFM	5 112	301	5.89	5	5 112	5	301	5.89	0.50%	$2.13	$87	$388
248	Asphalt paver	264 000	1 980	0.75	10	264 000	15	1 980	0.75	0.50%	$110.00	$1 577	$3 557
249	Asphalt plant	679 200	5 094	0.75	10	679 200	15	5 094	0.75	0.50%	$283.00	$4 056	$9 150
250	Asphalt/Concrete laboratory equipment	43 500	326	0.75	5	43 500	10	326	0.75	0.50%	$18.13	$381	$707
251	BAT-M Road Layer	202 500	1 735	0.86	12	202 500	12	1 742	0.86	0.50%	$84.38	$1 491	$3 233
252	Bitumen distributor (Special Case)	114 070	856	0.75	5	114 070	15	856	0.75	0.50%	$47.53	$681	$1 537
253	Bitumen heater	99 606	90	0.09	8	99 605	8	90	0.09	0.50%	$41.50	$1 079	$1 169
254	Bitumen heater	96 528	1 800	1.86	4	96 528	4	150	0.16	0.50%	$40.22	$2 051	$2 201
255	Block making machine	4 500	75	1.67	5	4 500	5	68	1.51	0.10%	$0.38	$75	$143
256	Broom sweeper (Special Case)	11 200	84	0.75	5	11 200	15	84	0.75	0.50%	$4.67	$67	$151
257	Bulldozer (D2)	67 938	542	0.80	14	67 938	14	542	0.80	0.10%	$5.66	$410	$952
258	Bulldozer (D9)	1 029 714	8 440	0.82	19	1 029 714	19	8 440	0.82	0.10%	$85.81	$4 602	$13 042
259	Bulldozer light	64 784	560	0.86	10	64 784	10	560	0.86	0.10%	$5.40	$545	$1 105
260	Bulldozer wheeled (heavy)	269 644	4 200	1.56	6	269 644	10	350	0.13	0.50%	$112.35	$2 359	$2 709
261	Compactor Light (self-propelled)	10 589	9	0.08	25	10 589	25	9	0.08	0.10%	$0.88	$36	$45
262	Compressor Equipment truck	139 436	500	0.36	5	139 436	5	500	0.36	0.10%	$11.62	$2 336	$2 836
263	Compressor mounted truck	103 816	557	0.54	13	103 816	13	557	0.54	0.10%	$8.65	$674	$1 231
267	Concrete mixer (small)	46 564	69	0.15	20	46 564	20	69	0.15	0.10%	$3.88	$198	$267
269	Crawler dump with crane	70 992	702	0.99	15	70 992	15	702	0.99	0.10%	$5.92	$400	$1 102
272	Ditching machine	51 080	276	0.54	12	51 080	12	276	0.54	0.10%	$4.26	$359	$635
273	Dump Truck - Light	24 180	50	0.21	22	24 180	22	50	0.21	0.10%	$2.02	$94	$144
274	Earth-moving machine PZM-2	362 052	300	0.08	18	260 000	18	300	0.12	0.10%	$21.67	$1 225	$1 525
275	Excavator small emplacement (SEE) multipurpose	73 232	549	0.75	10	73 232	15	549	0.75	0.50%	$30.51	$437	$987
276	Fire fighting Crash & Rescue Heavy 6x6	545 454	1 299	0.24	12	545 454	12	1 299	0.24	0.10%	$45.45	$3 833	$5 132
278	Floodlight Trailer	135 245	187	0.14	20	135 245	20	187	0.14	0.10%	$11.27	$575	$762
279	Fogging Equipment set	2 400	85	3.54	5	2 400	5	85	3.54	0.50%	$1.00	$41	$126
281	Geodetical set	12 500	10	0.08	8	12 500	20	10	0.08	0.10%	$1.04	$53	$63
282	Lifting and Erection tools and tackles set	8 556	64	0.75	5	8 556	10	64	0.75	0.50%	$3.57	$75	$139
283	Light Compactor (self-propelled)	10 589	25	0.24	8.9	10 589	25	9	0.08	0.10%	$0.88	$36	$45
284	Light Dump Truck	24 180	50	0.21	22	24 180	22	50	0.21	0.10%	$2.02	$94	$144
287	Mobile crusher, medium	748 000	5 610	0.75	10	748 000	15	5 610	0.75	0.50%	$311.67	$4 467	$10 077
288	MRIV Main Station ZIL-131 Set	185 000	375	0.20	20	137 000	20	274	0.20	0.50%	$57.08	$628	$902
289	Nivelisation set	5 150	5	0.10	8	5 150	8	5	0.10	0.10%	$0.43	$54	$59
290	Pavement cutting saw	25 206	55	0.22	18	25 206	18	55	0.22	0.10%	$2.10	$119	$174
291	Paving Braker	5 054	110	2.18	15	5 054	15	110	2.18	0.50%	$2.11	$30	$140
292	Plough trailer	7 280	55	0.76	5	7 280	10	55	0.76	0.50%	$3.03	$66	$120
293	Power Pack Hydraulic Tool Set	65 104	120	0.18	10	65 104	10	120	0.18	0.50%	$27.13	$570	$690
294	PTS-M Special Vehicle	470 000	3 280	0.70	12	368 000	12	2 576	0.70	0.50%	$153.33	$2 709	$5 285
295	PTS-M Special Vehicle	470 000	3 280	0.70	12	368 000	12	2 576	0.70	0.50%	$153.33	$2 709	$5 285
296	Rock breakers	82 613	190	0.23	10	82 613	10	190	0.23	0.50%	$34.42	$723	$913
297	Rock drill (compressor driven)	5 112	301	5.89	5	5 112	5	301	5.89	0.50%	$2.13	$87	$388
299	Rubber crawler mounted jaw crusher	146 564	595	0.41	20	146 564	20	595	0.41	0.10%	$12.21	$623	$1 218
300	Sawmill mobile GKT-60	50 000	200	0.40	8	50 000	15	200	0.40	0.10%	$4.17	$282	$482

Special cases to be retained as "special cases" under major equipment (as per the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment)
AMOUNT IN US DOLLARS

	DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS						
301	Scaffolding, 50m set	9 336	70	0.75	2	9 336	5	70	0.75	0.50%	$3.89	$159	$229
302	Scraper	411 722	3 554	0.86	10	411 722	10	3 554	0.86	0.50%	$171.55	$3 465	$7 019
303	Soil laboratory equipment	36 625	275	0.75	5	36 625	10	275	0.75	0.50%	$15.26	$320	$595
305	Tamper Vibrating-Gasoline Engine	2 445	75	3.07	10	2 445	10	75	3.07	0.50%	$1.02	$21	$96
306	Truck 55 tons Rough Terrain Crane	564 516	565	0.10	12	450 000	15	450	0.10	0.10%	$37.50	$2 538	$2 988
310	Truck Utility/Cargo (2.5 to 5t) with snow plow	67 000	850	1.27	10	67 000	10	850	1.27	0.80%	$44.67	$603	$1 453
311	Truck, power illumination unit	186 000	276	0.15	10	186 000	10	276	0.15	0.80%	$124.00	$1 674	$1 950
312	UDV-15 Water Drilling	15 000	150	1.00	10	11 000	10	110	1.00	0.50%	$4.58	$96	$206
313	Universal Construction Vehicle	48 518	853	1.76	4	48 518	10	853	1.76	0.10%	$4.04	$408	$1 261
314	VFS-1,5 Filter Station Set	170 400	1 545	0.91	10	170 400	10	1 551	0.91	0.50%	$71.00	$1 491	$3 042
316	Water Drilling, UDV-15	15 000	150	1.00	10	11 000	10	110	1.00	0.50%	$4.58	$96	$206
317	Water quality analysis set	16 297	122	0.75	2	16 297	2	223	1.37	0.50%	$6.79	$686	$909
318	Welding truck	44 623	664	1.49	11	44 623	11	664	1.49	0.10%	$3.72	$342	$1 006
	Military dogs												
320	Dog demining team of 4 dogs	18 600	1 200	6.45	20	18 600	8	1 200	6.45	0.10%	$1.55	$195	$1 395
322	Dog, patrol service	25 000	150	0.60	8	25 000	8	150	0.60	0.10%	$2.08	$263	$413
323	Dog, search for drugs	27 000	162	0.60	6	27 000	6	162	0.60	0.10%	$2.25	$377	$539
324	Dog, search for explosive ammo & firearms	28 000	168	0.60	8	28 000	8	168	0.60	0.10%	$2.33	$294	$462
325	Guard and drug dogs (see note 4)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	$80	n/a
326	Mine clearing dogs	25 000	665	2.66	5	25 000	5	665	2.66	0.10%	$2.08	$419	$1 084
	Miscellaneous Equipment												
328	Company Tactical Set	8 674	145	1.67	10	8 674	10	145	1.67	0.10%	$0.72	$73	$218
331	Strong box fire proof safe	3 470	36	1.04	2	3 470	20	36	1.04	0.10%	$0.29	$15	$51
334	Break-in tool kit	2 754	240	8.71	7	2 754	7	240	8.71	0.10%	$0.23	$33	$273
336	Floodlight - telecontrol	1 053	18	1.67	3	1 053	3	18	1.67	0.10%	$0.09	$29	$47
337	Fogging Equipment Set	2 400	85	3.54	5	2 400	5	85	3.54	0.50%	$1.00	$41	$126
338	Fold-away ladder	2 833	47	1.66	5	2 833	5	47	1.66	0.10%	$0.24	$47	$94
347	Night Observation Device-Croma Opticals LOLASS 3	36 971	166	0.45	8	36 971	8	166	0.45	0.10%	$3.08	$368	$554
348	Pararescue, Sea and Land Equipment Set	23 332	100	0.43	5	23 332	5	100	0.43	0.80%	$15.55	$404	$504
349	Police Investigator Laboratory Kit	8 901	371	4.17	2	8 901	1	371	4.17	0.10%	$0.74	$372	$743
350	Police Special Investigation Kit	2 035	350	17.20	2	2 035	2	29	1.43	0.50%	$0.85	$86	$115
351	Police Riot Control Equipment Set	3 798	22	0.58	2	3 798	2	22	0.58	0.50%	$1.58	$131	$154
356	Riot Control Advance Warning Arrow Panels	28 000	292	1.04	4	14 000	4	292	2.09	0.10%	$1.17	$293	$584
358	Scuba Diving Set	3 323	47	1.41	1.5	3 323	1.5	47	1.41	0.50%	$1.38	$186	$233
360	Special Tool & Equipment Set-FPU	201 735	3 167	1.57	4	201 735	5	3 167	1.57	0.10%	$16.81	$4 028	$7 195
361	Specialist Equipment for Platoon	1 025 384	0	0.00	12	1 025 384	12	0	0.00	0.50%	$427.24	$7 548	$7 548
364	Split tool kit	34 625	288	0.83	7	34 625	7	288	0.83	0.10%	$2.89	$415	$703
368	Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel	12 800	96	0.75	1	12 800	1	96	0.75	0.20%	$2.13	$1 069	$1 165
371	Workshop Container on tow truck (for Gum M-46(130mm)	57 000	137	0.24	9	57 000	9	137	0.24	0.20%	$9.50	$537	$674

Annex I.C.4

Special cases to be deleted from the "special cases" list owing to existing equivalent major equipment items (in chapter 8 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual) or as part of an existing set, established by the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, approved by the General Assembly

RECOMMENDED EQUIVALENT ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT			DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
					MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY					MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR			
ITEM NAME	MAIN CATEGORY	SERIAL No	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	PER ITEM	%	USEFUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USEFUL LIFE	PER ITEM	%	%	RATE	DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)	WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)
Water treatment plant (ROW PU or equivalent)	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	37	Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit	480 472	3 798	0.79	20	480 472	20	3 798	0.79	0.50%	$200.20	$2 202	$6 000
Water storage, 5,000-7,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	40	Water bladder (5,000 litres)	1 290	77	6.00	12	1 290	12	77	6.00	0.50%	$0.54	$9	$87
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	41	Water bladder (50,000 liters)	3 720	223	6.00	12	3 720	12	223	6.00	0.50%	$1.55	$27	$251
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	43	Water bladder, 20,000 gallons	6 450	200	3.10	5	6 450	5	13	0.20	0.50%	$2.69	$110	$123
Water treatment plant (ROW PU or equivalent)	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	47	Water Purification Set	76 297	250	0.33	12	76 297	12	250	0.33	0.50%	$31.79	$562	$812
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	48	Water Storage Large	12 546	0	0.00	1	12 546	1	0	0.00	0.50%	$5.23	$1 051	$1 051
Water storage, 10,001-12,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	49	Water Storage Medium	55 358	0	0.00	1	5 558	1	0	0.00	0.50%	$2.32	$465	$465
Water storage, 7,001-10,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	51	Water tank	10 000	21	0.21	5	10 000	5	21	0.21	0.50%	$4.17	$171	$192
Water storage, 12,001-20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	52	Water Tank 15,000 litres	33 120	120	0.36	10	33 120	10	120	0.36	0.50%	$13.80	$290	$410
Truck, water (10,000 litres and above)	SUPPORT VEHICLES (MIL PATT)	54	Water tank vehicle on Truck DAC 66ST	123 000	184	0.15	10	123 000	10	184	0.15	0.80%	$82.00	$1 107	$1 291
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	55	Water tank, 15 000 gallons	13 000	300	2.31	12,5	13 000	15	26	0.20	0.50%	$5.42	$78	$104
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	56	Water tank/bladder and pump (25 000 L)	2 150	10	0.47	5	2 150	5	10	0.47	0.50%	$0.90	$37	$47
Part of: Water treatment plant (ROW PU or equivalent)	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	59	Well pump	5 024	13	0.26	9	5 024	9	13	0.26	0.10%	$0.42	$47	$60
Part of: Water treatment plant (ROW PU or equivalent)	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	60	Well pump kit	2 657	159	6.00	4	2 657	4	159	5.98	0.50%	$1.11	$56	$216
EOD suit - Light	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	67	Body Armour Set	7 089	71	1.00	15	7 089	15	71	1.00	0.10%	$0.59	$40	$111
Bomb locator	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	68	Bomb detector IMB	3 000	150	5.00	6	3 000	6	150	5.00	0.10%	$0 25	$42	$192
Bomb locator	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	69	Bomb detector OGFL	3 000	150	5.00	5	3 000	5	150	5.00	0.10%	$0.25	$50	$200
Part of: Bomb locator	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	70	Bomb detector -radio wave for plastic for ATM&APM	246	100	40.65	5	246	5	100	40.65	0.10%	$0.02	$4	$104
Bomb locator	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	71	Bomb locator 5	5 000	8	0.16	5	5 000	5	8	0.16	0.10%	$0.42	$84	$92
EOD suit - Light	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	73	Bomb Suit	7 125	178	2.49	5	7 125	5	75	1.05	0.10%	$0.59	$119	$194
EOD suit - Light	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	74	Bomb suit	2 700	20	0.74	20	2 700	20	20	0.74	0.50%	$1.13	$12	$32
EOD suit - Light	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	75	Bomb suit BCS 3A	3 000	40	1.33	5	3 000	5	40	1.33	0.10%	$0.25	$50	$90
EOD suit - Light	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	76	Bomb suit SRS 5	10 600	90	0.85	5	10 600	5	90	0.85	0.10%	$0.88	$178	$268
Reinforced gloves (pair)	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	91	Glove- - anti-fragment	450	5	1.00	15	450	15	5	1.00	0.10%	$0.04	$3	$7
Demining protective helmet and visor	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	93	Helmet - anti-fragment (fritz type)	300	3	1.00	15	300	15	3	1.00	0.10%	$0.03	$2	$5
Demining protective helmet and visor	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	94	Helmet protective	300	0	0.00	5	300	5	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.03	$5	$5
Handheld metal detectors	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	98	Metal Detector (hand held)	326	4	1.23	3	326	3	4	1.23	0.50%	$0.14	$9	$13
Handheld metal detectors	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	99	Metal Detector (hand held)	310	30	9.68	1	310	1	3	0.97	0.50%	$0.13	$26	$29
Handheld metal detectors	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	100	Metal Detector (hand held)	74	5	6.76	10	74	10	5	6.76	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$6
Handheld metal detectors	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	101	Metal Detector (hand held)	136	1	0.74	10	136	10	1	0.74	0.50%	$0.06	$1	$2
Handheld metal detectors	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	102	Metal Detector (hand held)	30	0	0.57	10	30	10	0	0.57	0.10%	$0.00	$0	$0
Metal detectors	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	109	Mine Detector	2 843	30	1.06	10	2 843	10	30	1.06	0.10%	$0.24	$24	$54
Metal detectors	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	110	Mine Detector	1 500	540	36.00	10	2 000	5	100	5.00	0.10%	$0.17	$34	$134
Metal detectors	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	111	Mine detector	2 000	100	5.00	5	2 000	5	100	5.00	0.10%	$0.17	$34	$134

RECOMMENDED EQUIVALENT ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT			DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
					MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY					MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCI-DENT FACTOR			
ITEM NAME	MAIN CATEGORY	SER-IAL No	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	PER ITEM	%	USE-FUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USE-FUL LIFE	PER ITEM	%	%	RATE	DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)	WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	112	Mine Detector - Shiebel AN 19/2	4 712	48	1.02	4	4 712	4	48	1.02	0.10%	$0.39	$99	$147
Part of: Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	113	Mine Detector (IMP-2 induction mag pulse for ATM&APM)	246	100	40.65	5	246	5	100	40.65	0.10%	$0.02	$4	$104
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	114	Mine detector 2	4 000	4	0.10	2	4 000	5	4	4.17	0.10%	$0.33	$67	$71
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	115	Mine detector, Schiebel AN 19/2	6 844	48	0.70	3	6 844	5	48	0.70	0.10%	$0.57	$115	$163
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	116	Mine detectors	9 733	81	0.83	10	2 843	10	30	1.06	0.10%	$0.24	$24	$54
Metal detectors	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	117	Mine detectors	2 500	150	6.00	10	2 500	10	150	6.00	0.10%	$0.21	$21	$171
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	118	Mine Detetor Set	5 974	60	1.00	10	5 974	10	60	1.00	0.50%	$2.49	$52	$112
DEMINING PERSONAL PROTECTION SET	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	120	Mine protection suit	4 000	354	8.85	1	4 000	5	75	1.88	0.10%	$0.33	$67	$142
Demining protective shoes	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	122	Mine shoes	500	6	1.25	1	500	1	6	1.25	0.10%	$0.04	$42	$48
Demining protective shoes	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	123	Mine shoes WE 94826A FSDD/PD93-03	1 500	5	0.33	1	1 500	1	5	0.33	0.10%	$0.13	$125	$130
Mine detector	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	134	Searcher (demining)	5 000	63	1.25	5	5 000	5	63	1.25	0.10%	$0.42	$84	$146
Demining protective vest/jacket	DEMINING AND EOD EQUIPMENT	136	Shrapnel protective vest and trousers	625	1	0.20	1	625	1	0	0.06	0.10%	$0.05	$52	$53
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	150	Flare Pistol (six TC used this item)	200	1	0.50	20	200	20	1	0.50	0.10%	$0.02	$1	$2
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	162	Tear Gas Launcher	1 000	15	1.50	10	1 000	10	15	1.50	0.10%	$0.08	$8	$23
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	163	Tear Gas Launcher, pistol type	335	3	0.90	5	335	5	3	0.90	0.10%	$0.03	$6	$9
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	164	Tear Gas Launcher, rifle type	442	4	0.90	5	442	5	4	0.90	0.10%	$0.04	$7	$11
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	165	Tear Gas Launcher, small baton type	50	1	2.00	5	50	5	1	2.00	0.10%	$0.00	$1	$2
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	166	Tear Gas Launcher, medium baton type	177	3	1.69	5	177	5	3	1.69	0.10%	$0.01	$3	$5
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	175	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	2 050	10	0.49	25	2 050	25	10	0.49	0.50%	$0.85	$8	$18
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	176	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	2 050	10	0.49	25	2 050	25	10	0.49	0.50%	$0.85	$8	$18
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	177	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	1 251	10	0.80	25	1 251	25	10	0.80	0.50%	$0.52	$5	$15
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	178	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	1 250	19	1.52	15	1 250	15	19	1.52	0.50%	$0.52	$7	$26
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	179	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	4 887	20	0.41	20	4 887	20	20	0.41	0.50%	$2.04	$22	$42
Anti-tank grenade launcher (light, 60-80 mm)	ARMAMENTS	180	Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher 40 mm	10 050	12	0.12	87	10 050	12	87	0.87	0.50%	$4.19	$74	$161
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	187	Grenade launcher flash ball 44mm	524	0		3	524	3	0	0.42	0.50%	$0.22	$15	$15
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	196	Pistol - flash ball	195	1	0.51	20	195	20	1	0.51	0.50%	$0.08	$1	$2
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	197	Pistol Signal (1 inch)	140	5	3.57	20	140	20	5	3.57	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$6
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	201	Signal gun	95	2	1.66	25	95	25	2	1.66	0.10%	$0.01	$0	$2
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	202	Signal pistol	180	1	0.30	20	180	20	1	0.30	0.80%	$0.12	$1	$1
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	203	Signal Pistol "78"	46	0	0.41	20	46	20	0	0.41	0.10%	$0.00	$0	$0
Signal pistol	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	204	Signal pistol 1"	140	5	3.57	20	140	20	5	3.57	0.50%	$0.06	$1	$6
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	206	Tear Gas Grenade Launcher - by hand "RWGI "	87	0	0.41	20	87	20	0	0.41	0.50%	$0.04	$0	$1
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	207	Tear Gas Launcher	980	50	5.10	8	980	8	50	5.10	0.50%	$0.41	$11	$61
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	208	Tear Gas Launcher (rubber bullet)	1 317	6	0.46	20	1 317	20	6	0.46	0.50%	$0.55	$6	$12
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	209	Tear Gas Launcher 40mm (Heckler)	1 130	5	0.44	15	1 130	15	5	0.44	0.50%	$0.47	$7	$12
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	210	Tear Gas Launcher Caliber 40mm CIS	1 080	20	1.85	8	1 080	8	20	1.85	0.50%	$0.45	$12	$32
Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	211	Tear Gas Launcher, pistol type	335	3	0.90	5	335	5	3	0.90	0.10%	$0.03	$6	$9
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m3	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	264	Concrete mixer	2 000	100	5.00	2	2 000	2	100	5.00	0.50%	$0.83	$84	$184

RECOMMENDED EQUIVALENT ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT		DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES						UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
ITEM NAME	MAIN CATEGORY	SERIAL No	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY		USEFUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USEFUL LIFE	MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR		DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)	WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)
					PER ITEM	%				PER ITEM	%	%	RATE		
Concrete mixer machine, below 1,5 m4	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	265	Concrete Mixer	6 500	54	0.83	10	1 588	8	32	2.02	0.10%	$0.13	$17	$49
Fuel Farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters)	LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT	280	Fuel Distribution Platform - TP	139 931	150	0.11	10	139 931	10	150	0.11	0.50%	$58.30	$1 224	$1 374
Searchlights and generators	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	285	Light Projector with generator	3 466	19	0.55	10	3 466	10	19	0.55	0.10%	$0.29	$29	$48
Roller, self-propelled	ENGINEERING VEHICLES	298	Roller, self-propelled, wheeled	160 000	1 200	0.75	20	160 000	20	1 200	0.75	0.50%	$66.67	$807	$2 007
Truck, crane over 24 tons	SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMM PATT)	307	Truck crane (over 24 t) TATRA 815 AD-28	250 000	380	0.15	20	250 000	20	380	0.15	0.80%	$166.67	$1 208	$1 588
Truck, crane over 24 tons	SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMM PATT)	308	Truck Crane 30 Tons	270 248	600	0.22	18	270 248	18	600	0.22	0.80%	$180.17	$1 431	$2 031
Truck, crane over 24 tons	SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMM PATT)	309	Truck Crane over 24 tons	250 000	380	0.15	20	250 000	20	380	0.15	0.80%	$166.67	$1 208	$1 588
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	SUPPORT VEHICLES (MIL PATT)	319	Wrecker Medium Truck	134 351	947	0.70	20	134 351	20	947	0.70	0.10%	$11.20	$571	$1 518
Handheld searchlights	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	339	Handheld Searchlight	85	0	0.55	10	85	10	0	0.55	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$1
Searchlights and generators	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	340	Light projectors with generator	3 466	19	0.55	10	3 466	10	19	0.55	0.10%	$0.29	$29	$48
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	341	Loudspeaker	1 416	24	1.67	5	1 416	5	24	1.67	0.10%	$0.12	$24	$47
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	342	Loudspeaker	153	5	3.27	2	153	2	5	3.27	0.10%	$0.01	$6	$11
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	343	Loudspeaker	75	2	2.00	5	75	5	2	2.00	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$3
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	344	Loudspeaker	80	0	0.58	1	80	1	0	0.58	0.10%	$0.01	$7	$7
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	345	Megaphone	127	20	15.75	2	127	2	1	0.79	0.50%	$0.05	$5	$6
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	346	Megaphone	161	1	0.62	2	161	2	1	0.62	0.50%	$0.07	$7	$8
Handheld searchlights	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	353	Portable searchlight	30	2	0.06	8	30	8	2	0.06	0.10%	$0.00	$0	$2
Handheld searchlights	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	354	Portable searchlight	71	0	0.55	10	71	10	0	0.55	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$1
Handheld searchlights	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	355	Portable searchlight	110	12	10.91	2	110	2	6	5.45	0.50%	$0.05	$5	$11
Laudspeakers	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	359	Speaking Tube	63	1	1.67	5	63	5	1	1.67	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$2
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled up to 25mm	RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES	*	Wheeled armed infantry carrier (4X4 above 6 tons, VTLM type)												

* - Item from the list of "Special cases" submitted by Member States

Annex I.C.5

Special cases to be deleted from the "special cases" list owing to the fact that the threshold of the items is less than $1,000 or the useful life is less than one year

SERIAL	ITEMS	DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES				UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
		GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY		USE-FUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USE-FUL LIFE	MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR		DRY LEASE RATE	WET LEASE RATE
			PER ITEM	%				PER ITEM	%	%	RATE	PER ITEM (monthly)	PER ITEM (monthly)
36	Reservoir - P8 (Helicopter, fuel)	850	0	0.00	12	850	12	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.07	$6	$6
39	Water bladder (1,000 litres)	900	54	6.00	12	900	12	54	6.00	0.50%	$0.38	$7	$61
42	Water bladder (500 litres)	700	42	6.00	12	700	12	42	6.00	0.50%	$0.29	$5	$47
50	Water Storage Small	750	0	0.00	1	750	1	0	0.00	0.50%	$0.31	$63	$63
53	Water tank up to 1,000 liters	226	35	15.49	2	160	8	3	1.88	0.50%	$0.07	$2	$5
57	Water Tanks (1,000 to 2,000 litres)	400	45		2	320	8	4	1.10	0.50%	$0.13	$3	$7
63	Bag for carrying demining tools	14	0	0.00	1	14	1	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.00	$1	$1
64	Blasting machine	828	8	1.00	8	828	8	8	1.00	0.10%	$0.07	$9	$17
78	Dearmer (50 caliber) for EOD	697	6	0.86	20	697	20	6	0.86	0.50%	$0.29	$3	$9
79	Demolition Equipment Set	500	10	2.00	10	500	10	10	2.00	0.10%	$0.04	$4	$14
88	DST-451 optical range finder	774	0	0.00	5	774	5	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.06	$13	$13
89	Entrenching Tools	60	0	0.00	0.5	60	0.5	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.01	$10	$10
96	Hook and Line kit for EOD	715	7	0.98	20	715	20	7	0.98	0.50%	$0.30	$3	$10
121	Mine Reconnaissance Set for Marking (KRI)	282	0	0.00	0.5	282	0.5	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.02	$47	$47
126	Permissible Blasters Digital Ohmmeter	514	5	1.00	7	514	7	5	1.00	0.10%	$0.04	$6	$11
130	Prodders	283	0	0.00	1	283	1	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.02	$24	$24
138	Sounding of 1.5 three pieces	450	5	1.00	15	450	15	5	1.00	0.10%	$0.04	$3	$7
143	Undercarriage Mirror	120	1	0.83	1	120	1	1	0.83	0.50%	$0.05	$10	$11
144	Undermining for electrical installation of prepared charges	128	0	0.00	2	128	2	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.01	$5	$5
151	Grenade Launcher (M79) 40mm	493	1	0.21	30	493	30	1	0.21	0.50%	$0.21	$2	$3
152	Grenade Launcher 40 mm	600	3	0.50	8	600	8	3	0.50	0.50%	$0.25	$6	$9
153	Grenade Launcher 40mm (three TC used this item)	842	17	2.02	25	842	25	17	2.00	0.50%	$0.35	$3	$20
158	Howitzer, Tactical Gas	141	3	2.13	15	141	15	3	2.13	0.50%	$0.06	$1	$4
161	Net Launcher "SZO-84"	106	3	2.78	3	106	3	3	2.78	0.50%	$0.04	$3	$6
181	Arrest-net Lunch gun	330	0	0.00	25	330	25	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.03	$1	$1
182	Collimator Daytime	204	3	1.67	5	204	5	3	1.67	0.10%	$0.02	$3	$7
185	Grenade launch gun	99	2		25	99	25	2	1.67	0.10%	$0.01	$0	$2
191	Machine gun with silencer	157	3	1.67	25	157	25	3	1.67	0.10%	$0.01	$1	$3
200	Shotgun for rubber bullets (pump action)	221	2	0.83	10	221	10	2	0.83	0.50%	$0.09	$2	$4
271	Dewatering pumps-submersible up to 5HP	841	6	0.71	2	841	10	6	0.71	0.50%	$0.35	$7	$14
321	Dog Kennel	525	13	2.38	10	525	10	13	2.38	0.10%	$0.04	$4	$17
329	Handheld Shooting Equipment	974	65	6.67	10	974	10	16	1.64	0.10%	$0.08	$8	$24
357	Rope - police	10	0	0.00	25	10	25	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.00	$0	$0
365	Tactical fast roping system	436	5	1.15	10	436	10	5	1.15	0.50%	$0.18	$4	$9
366	Tactical Gas Howitzer	141	3	2.13	15	141	15	3	2.13	0.50%	$0.06	$1	$4
367	Tape - Police	24	0	0.00	25	24	25	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.00	$0	$0

	DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
			MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY					MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR		DRY LEASE RATE	WET LEASE RATE
SERIAL	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	PER ITEM	%	USEFUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USEFUL LIFE	PER ITEM	%	%	RATE	PER ITEM (monthly)	PER ITEM (monthly)
369	Underwall detecting scope	456	7	1.58	3	456	3	7	1.58	0.10%	$0.04	$13	$20
370	Vehicle retarder	430	7	1.65	3	430	3	7	1.65	0.10%	$0.04	$12	$19
*	Compactor Plate	524											
*	Immersion vibrating layer	728											

* - Item from the list of "Special cases" submitted by Member States

Annex I.C.6

Special cases to be deleted from the "special cases" list owing to the fact that the items are reimbursed under self-sustainment

SERIAL	DATA SUBMITTED BY MEMBER STATES					UN APPROVED AMOUNTS							
	ITEMS	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	MAINTENANCE COST MONTHLY		USEFUL LIFE	GFMV PER ITEM (US$)	USEFUL LIFE	MAINTENANCE COST		NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR		DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)	WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM (monthly)
			PER ITEM	%				PER ITEM	%	%	RATE		
	Communications												
1	VHF Radio IC-H16	1 556	16	1.00	5	500	5	16	3.10	0.10%	$0.04	$8	$24
83	Digital Camera	2 250	37	1.63	2	2 250	2	55	2.44	0.10%	$0.19	$94	$149
84	Digital camera	2 250	55	2.44	2	2 250	2	55	2.44	0.10%	$0.19	$94	$149
85	Digital camera	750	0	0.00	2	750	2	0	0.00	0.10%	$0.06	$31	$31
145	Video Camera	2 000	100	5.00	2	2 000	2	100	5.00	0.10%	$0.17	$84	$184
333	Binoculars Steiner Commander II 5x80	2 109	11	0.52	10	2 109	10	11	0.52	0.10%	$0.18	$18	$29
352	Portable Generator for Searching 2200 Watts	1 930	280	14.51	10	1 930	10	17	0.88	0.80%	$1.29	$17	$34

Annex I.D.1

Separate reimbursement rate for HF sets in military pattern vehicles

Background

1. As per the 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, military pattern vehicles must have VHF/HF wireless sets. Practically, the generic fair market value of a Jeep (4x4) with an HF set is much higher than that of a Jeep with a VHF set. However, no additional reimbursement has been intended for an HF set (military standard), which is much costlier than a VHF set, even costlier than the Jeep itself. Against this backdrop, the original issue paper proposed the following:

(a) *Option 1*. Separate reimbursement may be mentioned for military pattern vehicles with HF sets or HF sets may be considered as major equipment. These HF sets should not be considered under the self-containment category;

(b) *Option 2*. Only limited numbers (15 per cent to 20 per cent) of military pattern vehicles may have HF sets and reimbursement may be made as proposed in option 1. However, any HF sets additional to this requirement may be drawn from HF sets of self-sustainment capability;

(c) *Option 3*. All military pattern vehicles may have VHF sets. Vehicles may have HF sets, which will be used from contingent self-sustainment stock as per the requirement.

2. The issue was discussed by the Working Group. Based on the discussions, focal points recommended the following in versions 1, 2 and 3 of the issue paper:

(a) *Version 1*. Consider Jeeps with VHF/HF sets as two separate categories of vehicles with different reimbursement rates;

(b) *Version 2*. The United Nations should determine the requirement of HF sets under self-sustainment for various types of contingents in all missions. If additional HF sets are required for vehicles, they may be considered as major equipment only and reimbursed accordingly;

(c) *Version 3*. All military pattern vehicles may have VHF sets. HF sets required for any vehicles may be used from contingent self-sustainment stock to conform to the operational requirement. However, for future deployment and to assist troop/police contributors, the United Nations should determine and quantify the number of HF sets required under self-sustainment capability to conform to all operational requirements.

Discussion

3. During the discussion on the issue paper, general consensus was reached by the Working Group on version 3 above made by the focal points. However, some Member States were of the view that quantifying the number of HF sets in the self-sustainment category by the United Nations for future deployment might not remain as part of the recommendation.

Recommendations

4. The Working Group recommended that the provisions of the existing 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should continue.

Annex I.E.1

Threshold for loss/damage of major equipment under hostile action/forced abandonment

Issue

1. Damage/loss caused by hostile action or forced abandonment is possible in United Nations peacekeeping operations where troop/police contributors are deployed under Chapter VII. It is proposed that the threshold value for such cases should be reduced to $100,000.

Background

2. The 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 2, page 9, paragraph 17 (b) states that:

(a) In case of loss or damage resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment, troop contributors will assume liability for each item of equipment when the collective generic fair market value (GFMV) is below the threshold value of $250,000;

(b) For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations will assume liability for each item of major equipment whose GFMV equals or exceeds $250,000 or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective GFMV of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000. The value of the loss or damage is determined using the GFMV. The reimbursement is made at the GFMV rates less the equipment use charge and any other environmental and intensified operational use payment made by the United Nations for the equipment.

Discussion

3. Discussion ranged over several threshold values ($100,000, $150,000, $250,000 and above). The possibility of establishing a cumulative threshold over the course of a year was also discussed but dismissed.

4. Some Member States pointed out that such loss/damage was taken care of by the mission factor and no-fault incident factor. Therefore, it was not necessary to change the figure at the current stage.

Recommendations

5. The Working Group recommended that the threshold value in case of damage/loss in single hostile action/forced abandonment of major equipment should continue as $250,000.

Annex I.F.1

Rotation of major equipment every four to five years

Background

1. Considering terrain, weather and road conditions in most of the current mission areas, there is more wear and tear on equipment. Replacement and rotation of dysfunctional equipment involve huge expenditure owing to the geographical remoteness of mission areas like Africa. Because of the extensive use of equipment in rugged operational areas, the performance level of most of the major equipment goes down over a period of time. It has been experienced that maximum equipment remains operational for four to five years with regular maintenance. After this period most of such equipment warrants overhauling or major repair work. Owing to the absence of major repair organization in the mission area, this task cannot be performed to an acceptable level. The functional capabilities of the equipment ultimately reduce the operational capabilities of the contingents.

Discussion

2. The Working Group considered the provision of rotating major and self-sustainment equipment of troop/police contributors every four to five years either under United Nations arrangements or that the United Nations should provide reimbursement if the same rotation was accomplished by the troop/police contributor.

3. In the first version of the issue paper, it was recommended as follows:

(a) *Option 1*. The United Nations may make provisions for rotating the equipment after every four to five years that are mutually agreed between the United Nations and the troop/police contributors after it is duly inspected by a technical team;

(b) *Option 2*. The same (as stated in option 1) may be arranged by respective troop/police contributors. The United Nations may provide reimbursement separately to troop/police contributors for the transportation costs incurred.

4. In the second version of the issue paper, it was recommended as follows:

(a) The United Nations should arrange rotation of vehicles and equipment that complete their useful life;

(b) When troop/police contributors provide an additional 10 per cent as national support element and thereafter require major overhaul or replacement of some vehicles and equipment duly inspected by appropriate technical teams and mutually agreed by the United Nations and the troop/police contributor, the United Nations should arrange rotation of those vehicles and equipment.

5. In the third version of the issue paper, it was recommended that the Working Group should consider the increase of the provision of the national support element for equipment from 10 per cent to 20 per cent and request the United Nations to study the following, to be confirmed during the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group:

(a) Requirement of rotating/replacing equipment and vehicles during the period of mission tenure;

(b) Impact of increasing the provision of the national support element for equipment to 20 per cent.

6. Consensus was reached by the Working Group to increase the provision of the national support element for major equipment from 10 per cent to 20 per cent. However, some Member States and the Secretariat were of the view that it would be difficult to study the rest of the recommendations made by the focal points.

Recommendations

7. The Working Group recommended that the provision to deploy additional major equipment as per authorized quantities in annex B of the memorandum of understanding, as overstock, be increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

Annex I.G.1

Specifications of minimum capabilities of some major equipment

Background

1. Some major equipment is insufficiently described in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to the extent that some troop/police contributors provide equipment with capability below that which is required. Troop/police contributors should know the minimum capability required so that they can decide whether to deploy existing or purchase new equipment.

Discussion

2. The following matters were discussed:

(a) The balance between complexity, detail, clarity of understanding and specification;

(b) The Secretariat and troop/police contributors should suggest major equipment for which a specification of minimum capability was required;

(c) The troop/police contributors must submit to the Secretariat the following national cost data, for each item that should be reviewed: a national market value; an estimated useful life; and a monthly maintenance rate;

(d) The best time to review capabilities and their specification was during negotiation of the memorandum of understanding;

(e) The pre-deployment inspection should be the last opportunity to change equipment which did not fulfil United Nations requirements.

Recommendations

3. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) At the request of the troop/police contributor, the Secretariat should specify the minimum capabilities required of major equipment;

(b) United Nations representatives should undertake a reconnaissance in the theatre to inform troop/police contributors of United Nations recommendations on the specification of major equipment;

(c) Troop/police contributors should recommend major equipment for which a minimum specification is required in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual to the Secretariat by September 2010 for consideration at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

Annex I.H.1

Reimbursement method for wheeled vehicles (wet lease)

Background

1. The proposed method of reimbursement for vehicles is intended to help to find a compromise between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat based on a realistic mechanism that is equitable. This method consists of two different tables:

(a) The first table consists of six parameters in a very hostile and very severe environment in the mission area with a maximum total additional reimbursement of 24 per cent (i.e., 2 per cent per month) and in a more favourable environment, 10 per cent (i.e., 0.83 per cent). The useful life of vehicles varies from 4 to 5 years in difficult operational conditions and from 10 to 11 years in more favourable operational conditions;

(b) The second table has six parameters related to the maintenance of vehicles that vary from 13 per cent (i.e., 1.08 per cent per month) in a difficult environment and 4.5 per cent (i.e., 0.37 per cent per month) in a normal environment.

2. The proposed method is different from the current method in the following points:

(a) The useful life is fixed under the current method, but in the proposed method the useful life is variable, based on the specific functions in the mission area;

(b) The maintenance rate varies based on the specific conditions and terrain of the mission area.

Discussion

3. Several discussions took place concerning the proposed methodology and three different viewpoints were noted as follows:

(a) Recognize that the proposed method should be an alternate method for calculating reimbursement for vehicles under wet lease, as that method referred to the real conditions in the mission area and merited a close re-examination of the parameters, to be applied to all major equipment;

(b) The proposed method led to many calculations that might delay the reimbursement to the troop/police contributors. In addition, the proposed parameters were complex and subjective and the proposed method applied only to vehicles, not to other major equipment. The Group proposed to maintain the current method as it suited many Member States;

(c) The proposed method contained many useful ideas that could serve as a basis to set up a new reimbursement method that would be more realistic and fair, but supported the idea that that method needed to be reviewed in detail in another forum to evaluate all the parameters according to the actual conditions in the various mission areas as well as its impact on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendations

4. The Working Group noted the proposal and invited the Member States that had raised the issue, together with the interested Member States, to consider the matter further with a view to presenting a proposal again at the next Working Group.

Annex I.I.1

Training costs prior to deployment

Background

1. Predeployment training is treated as a national responsibility by the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Similarly, troop cost does not make separate provision for predeployment training.

Discussion

2. Discussions between delegates achieved consensus in two areas:

(a) The importance of training prior to deployment;

(b) Generic training related to United Nations peacekeeping operations was a national responsibility. However, the United Nations should support mission-specific training. In particular, full use should be made of the facilities of the Integrated Training Service.

3. On the issue of mission-specific training costs, two different opinions were expressed:

(a) Various delegations thought that the costs for predeployment training were too heavy to be assumed by troop/police contributors, therefore the United Nations should reimburse them;

(b) Other delegations suggested that the United Nations should only support troop/police contributors through the Integrated Training Service.

Recommendations

4. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The 2008 Working Group report should highlight the United Nations mandate to support mission-specific training prior to deployment;

(b) In that regard, the Integrated Training Service should be proactive and efficient in:

(i) Supporting Member States to ensure their trainers had the appropriate training, information and material to conduct effective national predeployment training;

(ii) Issuing guidelines for training;

(iii) Providing all available documents specific to each mission necessary for training;

(c) Troop/police contributors assess the impact of Integrated Training Service initiatives on their predeployment training. That assessment, with supporting methodologies and documentation, would be presented by Member States to the next Working Group.

Annex I.J.1

Additional reimbursement for deployment of contingents at short notice

Background

1. The present United Nations guidelines do not provide for additional reimbursements for short-notice deployment of contingents/police units. The United Nations caters for short-notice deployments under the rapid deployment level (RDL) of the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS), but there are no specific provisions for troop/police contributors not signatory to RDL.

Issue

2. Additional troops may be required to deploy at a very short notice owing to exigencies in the field. Mobilization may necessitate urgent procurement of specific equipment. An additional reimbursement will assist troop/police contributors in willingly contributing to emergent deployments to urgent United Nations field missions.

Discussion

3. The matter was discussed in the Working Group. Based on a request by Member States, a presentation on UNSAS was given by the Secretariat. The following emerged:

(a) UNSAS had three levels of readiness and troop/police contributors could choose the level of readiness;

(b) There were some troop/police contributors that were signatories to RDL;

(c) The troop/police contributors in RDL had a pre-drafted memorandum of understanding and a loadlist ready in consultation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations for deployments within 30 to 90 days.

4. Though there were arrangements for rapid deployment under UNSAS RDL, the Force Generation Service had accepted that troop/police contributors in the RDL might not be available/capable of providing troops for a specific mission. Therefore, other troop-contributing countries might be requested to contribute troops at short notice, i.e., 30 to 60 days. Since urgent deployment required immediate procurement of equipment in certain categories, the troop/police contributor agreeing to provide troops at short notice on United Nations request incurred additional expenditure not in tune with normal procurement procedures.

5. Three viewpoints emerged, as follows:

(a) Certain Member States requested clarification of the equipment/stores that would qualify for additional reimbursement;

(b) One group of Member States supported additional reimbursement for major equipment/self-sustainment for short-notice deployments. That group was of the view that additional data regarding enhanced costs incurred by Member States needed to be collated for the specific equipment that would qualify for additional reimbursements for short-notice deployments;

(c) Another group of Member States stated providing police with different inventories it would not be feasible to make special provision for what they might or might not have. The existing rules for reimbursement took account of the generic fair market value, the estimated useful life, etc. That was effectively a hire charge for a capability. That principle underpinned the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and therefore the issue should not be discussed further.

6. The Secretariat also clarified that only certain equipment/stores were available for immediate deployment at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. Procurement of other items would take a minimum of three to six months.

7. It is apparent from the foregoing that a group of Member States deploying troops/police were concerned about the additional costs incurred during the short-notice deployments. Those Member States were more concerned about the cost of equipment (major equipment and self-sustainment stores) that had been procured for short-notice deployments rather than transportation and training.

8. Further discussions were held on the issue. A number of Member States were of the opinion that additional data regarding enhanced costs incurred by Member States needed to be collated for the specific equipment that would qualify for additional reimbursements for short-notice deployments.

Recommendations

9. There was no consensus and the issue will not be discussed further.

Annex II.A.1

Comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

Background

1. In his report of 24 August 2004 (A/59/292), the Secretary-General recommended that the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group should be held in 2008 and that it should be mandated to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General.

2. Accordingly, by note verbale Member States were asked to submit standard cost data for generic categories of self-sustainment using 2006 as the base year to carry out a comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates.

Comprehensive review of rates

3. The 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group used the following method to conduct the review:

(a) Agree on principles for conducting the review;

(b) Review data;

(c) Develop a calculation model;

(d) Calculate rates;

(e) Evaluate and adjust rates to ensure an equitable outcome.

Each step in the method was finalized before the next step was started.

4. Principles agreed on for conducting the review:

(a) The review related to reimbursement rates only, not the current contingent-owned equipment system;

(b) The review used the national cost data provided by troop/police contributors. However, where a Member State had not submitted data for a category, it could elect to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as its national data. The only acceptable data are those that have been received by the Secretariat in advance of the first Working Group session;

(c) Rates could only be revised for self-sustainment if new data had been provided by troop/police contributors;

(d) Data should be validated for mistakes and flaws in advance of the calculation. Only corrected and accepted data should be included in the calculation;

(e) The impact on the self-sustainment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget should be considered at each stage of the calculation.

5. Review of data:

(a) If data had been incorrectly submitted as zero, existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data should be substituted;

(b) If data had been blank, this should be treated as no data and the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be used.

In addition, several specific minor corrections were made to data. All corrections were presented to and accepted by the troop/police contributor concerned before they were included in the calculation.

6. Development of a calculation model:

(a) A spreadsheet model was developed to undertake calculations;

(b) The model was capable of independently excluding high and low extremes of data. This flexibility enabled several alternative scenarios to be examined;

(c) After excluding agreed extremes, simple averages of the remaining troop/police contributor data were calculated for each subcategory.

7. Calculation of reviewed rates:

(a) Where a country has not submitted any new data, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data. This includes cost and non-cost data. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment data across all categories and services;

(b) Where a country has submitted data but it is incomplete, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data in all incomplete categories. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data across all incomplete categories and services;

(c) Data above 100 per cent or below 20 per cent of the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates is to be excluded from the calculation;

(d) The result of the application of this method will produce an overall outcome for the United Nations contingent-owned equipment budget;

(e) A further review of each category and service may be necessary and may require a further adjustment to the rates of individual categories, but the net effect of all adjustments must not change the overall outcome as calculated above;

(f) This method shall apply to all sub-working groups;

(g) This method shall not necessarily be used as a precedent for the conduct of future contingent-owned equipment deliberations.

A list of the troop/police contributors that elected to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national data is contained in annex I.A.3.

8. Evaluation and adjustment of rates to ensure an equitable outcome. Where the calculation resulted in a perverse outcome, such as results for heavier equipment being less than those for similar lighter equipment, sensible adjustments were agreed. However, where adjustments were required, they were crafted to ensure that they did not affect the overall contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. In the self-sustainment categories, the Working Group found no such odd outcomes and therefore the reviewed reimbursement rates required no further adjustment.

9. Impact on the contingent-owned equipment portion of United Nations peacekeeping budget. The overall impact of the reviewed rates of reimbursement on the self-sustainment portion (excluding medical) of the United Nations peacekeeping budget is approximately 3.0 per cent.

10. Future reviews:

(a) The Working Group discussed procedures for conducting future triennial contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rate reviews. It was agreed that actual cost data rather than indices should be used, as that provided a better basis for the calculation of rates. It was further agreed that troop/police contributors should be required to indicate whether they wanted to substitute existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national data either in whole or in part, at the same time;

(b) It was also agreed that the Secretariat should request national cost data in the same format as that contained in chapter 8, annex B, page 147, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

Recommendations

11. It was recommended that:

(a) The revised rates in annex II.A.2 should be adopted;

(b) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop/police contributors.

Annex II.A.2

Revised reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

Serial	Category	COE manual	New ave COE rate	Change of new rate	Percentage change of new rate	Actual* current budget	Actual* new budget
1	Catering	26.33	27.13	0.80	3.05%	2,234,995.72	2,303,084.81
2	Communication						
	VHF/UHF - FM	48.48	49.39	0.91	1.87%	4,138,834.56	4,216,096.22
	HF	16.95	17.82	0.87	5.16%	1,201,297.35	1,263,253.54
	Telephone	14.07	14.30	0.23	1.64%	1,180,191.60	1,199,600.50
3	Office	22.72	23.33	0.61	2.67%	1,899,187.52	1,949,939.20
4	Electrical	27.85	28.05	0.20	0.71%	2,260,111.05	2,276,260.50
5	Minor Engineering	15.95	16.49	0.54	3.40%	1,336,753.55	1,382,173.94
6	Explosive Ordnance Services	7.27	7.52	0.25	3.39%	477,101.02	493,294.24
7	Laundry and Cleaning	22.05	22.51	0.46	2.07%	1,908,670.05	1,948,199.57
8	Tentage	22.60	23.58	0.98	4.34%	1,335,999.00	1,393,990.82
9	Accomodation	38.53	38.47	-0.06	-0.15%	544,351.84	543,535.95
10	Medical						
	Basic						
	Level 1						
	Level 2 (inc Dental and Lab)						
	Level 3 (inc Dental and Lab)						
	Level 2 & 3 combined						
	High Risk areas						
	Blood & Blood Products						
	Laboratory						
	Dental						
11	Observation						
	General	1.07	1.15	0.08	7.88%	90,931.81	98,100.89
	Night Observation	23.95	24.58	0.63	2.65%	1,824,032.00	1,872,355.52
	Positioning	5.45	5.78	0.33	6.09%	396,950.75	421,107.69
12	Identification	1.06	1.09	0.03	2.70%	7,582.18	7,787.10
13	NBC Protection	25.58	26.24	0.66	2.58%	767.40	787.18
14	Field Defence Stores	33.62	33.65	0.03	0.10%	404,818.42	405,214.51
15	Miscellaneous						
	Bedding	15.13	16.79	1.66	10.96%	1,302,163.45	1,444,826.43
	Furniture	22.03	22.58	0.55	2.47%	1,885,371.46	1,932,034.03
	Welfare	6.01	6.31	0.30	5.03%	521,998.55	548,236.84
	TOTAL	396.70	406.76		2.54%	24,952,109.28	25,699,879.48

%age SS budget Change	3.80%

*Based on COE actual data published as at 04 Feb 2008

Annex II.B.1

Standard for self-sustainment category: accommodation (offices/workspace)

Background

1. Accommodations are currently provided (deployed or built) by troop/police contributors in the United Nations peacekeeping operations or are provided by the United Nations, usually after contingents have been living in tentage for over six months. However, experience indicates that verification teams in the peacekeeping operations are unable to assess the offices/workspace part of the accommodation as the present definition does not cater for the offices/workspace. If additional standards are recommended by the 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, this would assist the Secretariat in facilitating the reimbursement process.

2. On 15 February 2008, the Secretariat provided the Working Group with additional information by referring to the memory of some participants of the Phases II and III Working Groups on Contingent-Owned Equipment in 1995 on the issue of including "provision of offices/workspace". This issue was discussed and agreed to but, unfortunately, it was not reflected in the written Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

Issue

3. In the 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, page 45, paragraph 28 (c), it is stated that under the tentage self-sustainment category, troop/police contributors or the United Nations "provides temporary offices/workspace in tentage", while there is no similar provision under accommodation, although the implication is that it applies. The Secretariat suggested that that provision be added as a standard to the accommodation category.

Discussion

4. Following discussions, a consensus was reached on the issue, which was then reconsidered. The Working Group recommended the inclusion of the provision of offices/workspace under the self-sustainment category "accommodation".

5. Furthermore, the Working Group noted that that inclusion could cause additional costs and therefore the revision of that rate was recommended during the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment. The existing rate of accommodation would be applicable until the reimbursement rates were revised at the next COE Working Group session.

Recommendations

6. The Working Group agreed to the addition of the following text under "accommodation" in paragraph 31, chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual: "(d) Provide offices/workspaces in permanent rigid structures".

7. The existing/revised rate of accommodation would be applicable until the reimbursement rates were re-evaluated at the next Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment.

Annex II.C.1

Revision of the decision sheet to calculate mission factors

Background

1. The 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, in chapter 7, annex B, contains a decision sheet which is used to assist the evaluator in determining a factor in mission areas to compensate troop/police contributors for the impact of hostile action and/or forced abandonment. This factor, not to exceed 5 per cent, is to be applied to the spare parts element of the wet-lease rate (or half the estimated monthly maintenance cost when the spare parts cost cannot be calculated separately) and to the self-sustainment rate, to compensate for losses.

2. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, in chapter 7, annex B, section B, addresses three types of threats to United Nations forces:

(a) Criminal activities;

(b) Potential hostile engagement of United Nations forces;

(c) Minefields.

3. Section B, paragraph 6, describes a post-conflict scenario in which parties' or local warlords' non-compliance with the peace process, their possession of heavy weapons and the habit of indiscriminate use of weapons pose threats to the peacekeepers. Hence, it is necessary to compensate the troop/police contributors for the risk of potential hostile engagement of United Nations forces. The design of the decision sheet in paragraph 6 is based on the foregoing assumption.

4. A resurgence of United Nations peacekeeping operations and a more complex security situation in the mission areas is currently being experienced. In addition to above-mentioned threats, United Nations peacekeepers have been targets of direct attacks from unidentified individuals or groups who may not be part of the peace process, sometimes using non-conventional means. On 24 June 2007, six Spanish peacekeepers were killed and one United Nations armoured personnel carrier was destroyed by a roadside car bomb in the area of operations in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. Incidents like these are evident also in such other peacekeeping operations as the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, the United Nations Mission in Liberia, the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, etc., constituting a new type of threat that is substantially different from the previous ones in terms of the intention and status of the attackers, the methods and means of the attacks, etc.

5. The calculation sheet for potential hostile engagement of United Nations forces currently does not address the aforementioned new threats.

Discussion

6. There was general agreement among Member States that if criminal activities like robbery and theft, as well as the threat from known combatants and participants in the peace process, were all considered legitimate security concerns to peacekeeping assets, it was necessary to give due consideration to those new threats.

To include the potential threat from unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants in the decision sheet, would bring the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual in line with recent developments.

7. Considering the proposed changes to the decision sheet of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, the Working Group agreed that owing to the inherently different nature of the two parties mentioned above, it would be difficult to revise the text in paragraph 6 of the decision sheet to address two types of threats simultaneously. It would be better to introduce a new category (D) specially targeted towards the new threats.

Recommendations

8. The Working Group recommended that the title of section B, annex B to chapter 7 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, should be revised as follows: "B. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process".

9. The Working Group also recommended that a new section D should be added to annex B to chapter 7 and the text in the last paragraphs (8-10) should be changed, as follows:

> "D. Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants
>
> "8. Operating in an increasingly complex security environment, the United Nations peacekeepers are exposed to threats from more diversified sources. Individuals or groups identified by the United Nations, and/or groups not party to the peace process often unidentified, who employ hostile/terrorist methods in the area of operations (AO) or other regions of the host nation, might seek to attack civilians or targets of international organizations like the United Nations, constituting threats to United Nations peacekeeping assets.

Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups in the host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Is there a presence of the aforementioned individuals or groups within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation outside the area of operations? If yes, allocate	1
Has there been indiscriminate hostile action against civilians by the aforementioned individuals or groups in regions of the host nation within the area of operations? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on non-governmental organizations and/or international organizations other than the United Nations in the host nation? If yes, allocate	2
Has there been hostile action by the aforementioned individuals or groups on United Nations personnel and agencies in the host nation? If yes, allocate	3
Total	

"3. Summary

"9. Enter the points allocated above in this summary table.

Factor	*Maximum*	*Points allocated*
Criminal activities	8	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by identified factions or combatants participating in the peace process	10	
Distribution of uncontrolled or unmapped mines[1]	6	
Potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions, or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants	11	
Total		

[1] Chapter 7, annex B.

"10. The hostile action/forced abandonment factor in per cent equals the total points divided by 7, as it must not exceed 5 per cent. The percentage is to be rounded off to one decimal, (i.e., 4.1 per cent).

Hostile action/forced abandonment factor: %"

Annex II.D.1

Revision of the number of days of recreational leave allowance paid to members of military contingents and formed police units from 7 to 15 days

Background

1. By its report (A/59/19/Rev.1), which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/300, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations adopted in outline a comprehensive strategy for eradication of serious misconduct (including sexual exploitation and abuse) on the part of peacekeeping personnel. Taking the view that inadequate opportunities of rest and recreation in the high-stress milieu of the peacekeeping missions might undermine personnel morale and result in "aberrant behaviour", the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to, inter alia, carry out a comprehensive review of the various aspects of the welfare and recreation needs of peacekeeping personnel, including the rules on rest and recreation.

2. The present issue paper is based on the proposals emerging from this comprehensive review, and derives from the Office of Internal Oversight Services audit report No. AP2006/600/5 dated 24 August 2007, which recommended that the rules on recreational leave allowance should be revised to make the allowance admissible for the entirety of 15 days of leave available to members of military contingents and formed police units during their six-months' assignment.

Issue

3 Under the current rules, while the members of military contingents and formed police units earn annual leave of 2.5 days per month, i.e., a total of 15 days during six months' assignment to peacekeeping missions, they are entitled to recreational leave allowance of $10.50 per day, for a maximum number of only 7 days of leave ($73.50). The non-provision of recreational leave allowance for the balance of eight days of earned leave impairs the ability of such personnel to engage in recreational activities and benefit from the break offered.

Discussion

4. The 2008 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment supported the foregoing principles.

Recommendations

5. The Working Group recommended that the recreational leave allowance should be for 15 days. However, taking into account that that issue falls under the umbrella of troop costs, the Working Group recommended that the Fifth Committee should review the number of days for which the recreational leave allowance should be paid to contingents/formed police units.

6. The Working Group recommended that the Fifth Committee should consider the issue at the second resumed session of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

Annex II.E.1

Revision of the standard for self-sustainment subcategory "welfare" and the inclusion of the cost of Internet access under "welfare"

Background

1. By its report (A/59/19/Rev.1), which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/300, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations adopted in outline a comprehensive strategy for eradication of serious misconduct (including sexual exploitation and abuse) on the part of peacekeeping personnel. Taking the view that inadequate attention to their welfare in the high-stress milieu of the peacekeeping missions might undermine the morale of the peacekeeping personnel and result in "aberrant behaviour", the Special Committee reiterated the primary responsibility of the troop/police contributors to provide their contingent members with welfare and recreation facilities.

2. In its report on the global review of discipline in field missions led by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (A/60/713), the Office of Internal Oversight Services observed in paragraph 48, that "most contingents deployed without any form of or very few welfare and recreational facilities" and urged the missions to "regularly review the extent to which contingents used funds paid for welfare self-sustainment".

3. In its report (A/61/19 (Part III)), endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/267, the Special Committee recommended a set of new provisions relating to enforcement of United Nations standards of conduct, for incorporation into the revised draft model memorandum of understanding. One of the new provisions (article 7 ter, para. 5), states that "the Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreation facilities to its contingent members in the mission". These provisions have been included in the current memorandums of understanding under negotiation with troop/police contributors.

Issue

4. In its report of 20 July 1995 (A/C.5/49/70), the Phase III Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment recommended the following standard for the subcategory "welfare": "recreational equipment such as video cassette recorders (VCRs), televisions, stereos, sports and fitness equipment, games and reading library". This standard was duly included in the 1997 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

5. In its report of 16 February 2000 (A/C.5/54/49), the Phase V Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment recommended a revision of the standard on welfare to "appropriate levels of equipment and amenities for the morale and well-being of troop contributor's personnel" and this revised standard was duly reflected in the 2002 and 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manuals. The Contingent-Owned Equipment inspection teams in various peacekeeping operations have queried what is considered "appropriate levels of equipment and amenities" without reaching a satisfactory answer. This proposal is intended to clarify the self-sustainment standards of "welfare" to be provided to contingent members, e.g., readopting the standards in the 1997 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. In view

of the effect of welfare on the morale, discipline and conduct of the contingent personnel, there is a vital need to establish minimum standards of welfare for all contingents.

Discussion

6. The Working Group discussed the re-introduction of the 1997 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual standard for welfare and proposed that an updated version of the said standard should be adopted.

7. The Working Group discussed several options, provided by the Secretariat, for the provision of Internet to troops in peacekeeping missions. The Working Group supported an interim rate of $2.76 per person per month, based on an 800 troop battalion, in up to three locations with seven computers.

Recommendations

8. The Working Group recommended the addition of the following text into paragraph 57 in chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

> "(c) **Welfare**: appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the spectrum of welfare to include entertainment, fitness, sports, games and communications must be provided in quantities appropriate to the number of troops at their respective locations in the mission area. Verification as to whether appropriate standards have been provided will be based on the agreed troop/police contributor welfare arrangements between the troop/police contributor and the Secretariat, and detailed in an appendix to annex C to the memorandum of understanding;
>
> "(d) **Internet access**: appropriate levels of equipment and bandwidth in the peacekeeping mission;
>
> > "(i) Verification as to whether appropriate quantities of equipment have been provided will be based on Internet requirements agreed between the troop/police contributors and the Secretariat, and detailed in an appendix to annex C to the memorandums of understanding;
> >
> > "(ii) Internet is to be established by the troop/police contributors and not linked to the existing United Nations communications system;
> >
> > "(iii) A guide to the standard required for providing Internet access can be found in appendix 10 to the present chapter".

9. The Working Group also recommended the addition of the following appendix 10 in chapter 3, annexes A and B, after appendix 9 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

> **"Appendix 10**
>
> **"Guidelines for Internet access in United Nations peacekeeping operations**
>
> "The guide below is based on a battalion of 800 personnel deployed in up to three locations.

Equipment	*Quantity*
Internet access equipment	**3**
Computers	**7**
Printers	**3**
Appropriate levels of maintenance, spare parts and bandwidth for the equipment mentioned above".	

10. The Working Group further recommended that a review of the impact of the decision on welfare should be undertaken at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

11. Finally, the Working Group recommended the addition of a monthly rate per person, interim rate for Internet access of $2.76. That interim rate and verification process should be reviewed as soon as possible and at the latest in the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

Annex II.F.1

Annual leave at United Nations expense for contingent members/police deployed for a one-year tour of duty

Background

1. A few Governments rotate contingent/formed police units on a yearly basis instead of six months, as practised by most of the troop/police contributors.

2. Most of the troops/police do not avail transfers of leave within one year for the following reasons:

(a) If the bulk of the troops/police is sent together on leave, it may affect operational readiness owing to the shortage of personnel;

(b) If leave is granted, maximum troops/police may want to avail themselves of leave in the mid-phase of their tours of duty, which may create an operational vacuum in the mission area;

(c) Troops/police do not feel comfortable travelling alone;

(d) Travel costs are very high, amounting to almost 10 per cent to 15 per cent of yearly reimbursement for an individual.

3. Staying detached from family, peers and relatives for one year may cause mental deprivation, stress and moral idleness, and occasionally leads to unwanted incidents or misconduct affecting the reputation of the United Nations and troop/police contributors as a whole.

Issue

4. When a contingent/formed police unit stays for one year in the mission area, the United Nations saves the cost of rotation after six months. This unexpended airfare can be reimbursed to respective troop/police contributors or spent by the United Nations for the annual leave of the contingent/formed police unit.

Proposed courses of action

5. The Working Group may include the proposed issue in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (preferably in chapter 4, under "deployment and redeployment of personnel") with the following options:

(a) *Option 1*. Contingent members may be sent on leave in four cycles in four quarters of a year by United Nations-hired aircraft;

(b) *Option 2*. The United Nations may hand over two-way tickets or fares to troops in the mission area. Contingent commanders will approve leave at their discretion, keeping operational readiness in mind;

(c) *Option 3*. The United Nations may reimburse to troop-contributing country the equivalent cost of rotation due after six months and the troop-contributing country will be responsible to arrange leave flight in four cycles and/or pay the cost/fare to troops whose leave cannot be sanctioned by the Contingent Commander on the ground of operational exigency in the mission area (if any).

Elements of analysis

6. The movement Control Section, Department of Field Support, provided clarification on the cost involved for 6 versus 12-month rotations based on different scenarios. These scenarios allowed for different combinations of baggage allowance. It was noted by the Working Group that there were no significant savings when conducting 12-month rotations to offset the costs required for leave flights for an entire unit.

7. If any saving in flight costs can be realized, this has to be achieved by reducing the amount of luggage allowed per person.

8. The United Nations recommends 6-month rotations, but accepts 12-month tours of duty.

Discussion

9. There were many hours of discussion on this issue and the positions can be summarized as follows:

(a) The troop contributor requesting the change and similar other countries requested and obtained a series of detailed costings from the Secretariat for rotations of troops to and from missions, both semi-annually and annually. Many variations were modelled in terms of troop numbers and their associated weight of equipment with a view to identifying possible savings which could then be used to meet the requirement outlined in the issue paper;

(b) A group of Member States agreed with the United Nations current policy of six-month troop/police rotations. If Member States choose other troop-rotation schedules, they should bear the full cost and responsibility for additional transport requirements. Savings realized by the United Nations owing to a Member State not utilizing the full transport capacity required for six-month rotations should not be redirected to other purposes.

Recommendations

10. The Working Group recommended that leave transportation should remain a national responsibility (as national responsibility is generally understood in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual).

Annex II.G.1

Higher rates of reimbursement for "accommodation" in difficult missions

Background

1. As per the present Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, the responsibility of accommodation in the mission area initially for six months lies with the troop/police contributor, for which the United Nations reimburses the cost (chapter 9, annex E, para. 29). Thereafter, the United Nations takes over the responsibility to provide accommodation. When the United Nations is not able to provide suitable (permanent, semi-rigid or rigid) accommodation after the lapse of six months in tents, the troop/police contributor will be reimbursed at both the tentage and accommodation self-sustainment rates. This combined rate will continue until personnel are housed to the standard specified under the accommodation rate (chapter 9, annex E, para. 30).

Issue

2. In keeping with the United Nations guidelines, Governments have been making self-arrangement for tentage for its new missions for the first six months. However, it has been observed that in missions such as UNMIS, UNAMID and MONUC, the adverse climatic conditions compel extra investments in the tentage owing to heavy wear and tear costs. The costs of these temporary accommodations have been quite high vis-à-vis the reimbursement rates, thus leading to extra costs to various Governments.

3. Therefore, the revision of reimbursement rates for accommodation to troops in the mission area, in particular when the troop/police contributors are required to provide accommodation beyond six months in difficult missions such as UNMIS, UNAMID and MONUC, is essential.

Discussion

4. The Working Group reached consensus on the issue and agreed that individual categories might not be considered in isolation; instead, a comprehensive review of mission factors should be carried out on the request of the concerned troop/police contributor.

Recommendations

5. The Working Group agreed that the existing procedure should remain in place for consideration and review of mission factors on the request of the troop/police contributor, as outlined in the 2005 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 7, paragraph 2, which states that any troop/police contributor can request that the Secretariat review relevant mission factors at any time.

6. The Working Group requested the Secretariat to advise all troop/police contributors on how to request such a review, where necessary.

Annex II.H.1

Provision of basic firefighting, fire detection and alarm capabilities in field missions

Background

1. The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual does not include a basic firefighting or fire detection and alarm requirement in either the "tentage" or "accommodation" self-sustainment categories, or mention the capability in any other category or elsewhere in the Manual. Experience has shown that while some contingents provide basic capabilities, that is, fire extinguishers and fire buckets for sand/water and some also provide alarms and detectors or firefighting trucks as major equipment on their memorandum of understanding, many do not. This results in confusion in the field missions as to who is responsible for the initial provision and maintenance of equipment in order to provide this essential capability, including recharging of extinguishers or batteries for fire detectors, if required. Furthermore, troop/police contributors that do provide basic capabilities receive no additional reimbursement other than troop/police contributors that receive reimbursement under major equipment for providing firefighting vehicles.

Issue

2. Basic firefighting, fire detection and alarm capabilities are considered essential to enhance the safety and security of contingent personnel and it is necessary to clearly assign responsibility for the provision of the capabilities.

Discussion

Basic firefighting capability standard

3. An expected minimum level of capability would be:

(a) Two x 15 litre (3 gallon) red painted galvanized steel buckets (for water and/or sand) per tent (based on six persons per tent)/or equivalent accommodation space, plus a 5 per cent reserve;

(b) One rechargeable 9 kg (20 lb) multi-purpose ABC fire extinguisher (or equivalents in quantity and size of water and chemical extinguishers) per four tents/or equivalent accommodation space, a 10 per cent reserve and relevant equipment and personnel to check and recharge pressures, as necessary;

(c) One fire beater per four tents (based on six persons per tent) and a 5 per cent reserve.

Basic fire detection and alarm capability standard

4. An expected minimum level of capability would be:

(a) Sufficient automatic smoke detectors in accommodation spaces in accordance with the International Fire Code (2006);

(b) A minimum of three alarm sirens (minimum 100 db at 30 m (100 ft)), with all electrical requirements and controls per battalion size contingent or one per contingent if company size or smaller.

5. Details of the provisioning requirements to meet the self-sustainment standards for specific missions and details of the applicable International Fire Code requirements in respect of fire extinguishers, fire detectors and fire alarms would be listed in the mission Guidelines to Troop/Police-Contributing Countries.

6. It was envisaged that if troop/police contributors were providing one or both capabilities under "tentage" and were subsequently provided with United Nations hard-wall accommodation, the troop/police contributors could become responsible for providing the basic capabilities in "accommodation". If the United Nations were to assume responsibility under such circumstances, a duplication of firefighting capabilities and resources available to the mission would result and additional costs incurred.

7. Based on costs incurred by the United Nations when providing the capability, it was proposed that troop/police contributors should be reimbursed at a rate of:

(a) Basic firefighting capability — $0.16 per person/month for each subcategory. It was further proposed that troop/police contributors that provided firefighting vehicles at the request of the United Nations should continue to be reimbursed for them as major equipment;

(b) Basic fire detection and alarm capability — $0.13 per person/month.

Recommendations

8. The Working Group recommended the addition of the following text after paragraph 34, chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, to be inserted as paragraphs 35 and 36, respectively:

> **"Basic firefighting capability**
>
> "35. To receive the basic firefighting self-sustainment rate, the contingent must:
>
> "(a) Provide sufficient basic firefighting equipment, that is, buckets, beaters and fire extinguishers, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;
>
> "(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables.
>
> **"Fire detection and alarm capability**
>
> "36. To receive the Fire Detection and Alarm Self-Sustainment rate, the contingent must:
>
> "(a) Provide sufficient fire detection and alarm capability equipment, that is, smoke detectors and fire alarm systems, in accordance with the International Fire Code, as amended;
>
> "(b) Provide all necessary minor equipment and consumables".

9. The above-mentioned categories are to be subcategories of "tentage" and "Accommodation" and to be calculated and reimbursed separately.

10. The option of providing the said capabilities is to be discussed during memorandum of understanding negotiations and endorsed accordingly.

11. The Working Group also recommended the addition of a monthly per person interim rate for "basic firefighting capability" of $0.16, and for "fire detection and alarm capability" of $0.13. Those interim rates should be reviewed as soon as possible and at the latest in the next Working Group.

12. Water-supply facilities for firefighting are to include water source and high pressure water supply systems, including hoses to be provided for under United Nations arrangements.

Annex III.A.1

Comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment rates for medical equipment and medical categories of self-sustainment

Background

1. In his report of 24 August 2004 (A/59/292), the Secretary-General recommended that the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group should be held in 2008 and that it should be mandated to carry out a comprehensive review of the contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General.

2. Accordingly, by note verbale Member States were asked to submit standard cost data for generic categories contained in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual using 2006 as the base year to carry out a comprehensive review of contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rates.

Comprehensive review of rates

3. The 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group used the following method to conduct the review:

(a) Agree on principles for conducting the review;

(b) Review data;

(c) Develop a calculation model;

(d) Calculate rates;

(e) Evaluate and adjust rates to ensure an equitable outcome.

Each step in the method was finalized before the next step was started.

4. Principles agreed on for conducting the review:

(a) The review related to reimbursement rates only, not the current contingent-owned equipment system;

(b) The review used the national cost data provided by troop/police contributors. However, where a Member State had not submitted data for a category, it could elect to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as its national data. The only acceptable data are those that have been received by the Secretariat in advance of the first Working Group session;

(c) Rates could only be revised for medical equipment if new data had been provided by troop/police contributors;

(d) Data should be validated for mistakes and flaws in advance of the calculation. Only corrected and accepted data should be included in the calculation;

(e) The impact on the medical equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget should be considered at each stage of the calculation.

5. Review of data:

(a) If data had been incorrectly submitted as zero, the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual should be substituted;

(b) If data had been blank, this should be treated as no data and the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual could be used;

(c) The following equation was used to calculate dry-lease costs: ((Gmfvx no-fault incident factor)/12)+((Gmfv/estimated useful life)/12);

(d) There is no maintenance rate for all categories. Where Contingent-Owned Equipment data exists, it was used. When there is no Contingent-Owned Equipment data, a factor of 30 per cent was applied to the dry-lease rate to determine the maintenance rate, based on historical data;

(e) The wet-lease rate is the addition of the dry-lease rate and maintenance rate.

All corrections were presented to and accepted by the troop/police contributor concerned before they were included in the calculation.

6. Development of a calculation model:

(a) A spreadsheet model was developed to undertake calculations;

(b) The model was capable of independently excluding high and low extremes of data. This flexibility enabled several alternative scenarios to be examined;

(c) After excluding agreed extremes, simple averages of the remaining troop/police contributor data were calculated for each equipment and medical subcategory of self-sustainment;

(d) Gfmv was calculated as the product of average monthly depreciation and average estimated useful life. These values were then used, with the existing no-fault incident factor, to calculate dry and wet-lease rates;

(e) The impact on the medical equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget calculated by the sum of the products of percentage change in the wet-lease rate and the category's weight.

7. Calculation of reviewed rates:

(a) Where a country has not submitted any new data, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data. This includes cost and non-cost data. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment data across all categories and services;

(b) Where a country has submitted data but it is incomplete, it may elect to use the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data in all incomplete categories. If a country elects to use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data, it must use Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data across all incomplete categories and services;

(c) Data above 100 per cent or below 20 per cent of the existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual rates is to be excluded from the calculation;

(d) The result of the application of this method will produce an overall outcome for the United Nations contingent-owned equipment budget;

(e) A further review of each category and service may be necessary and may require a further adjustment to the rates of individual categories, but the net effect of all adjustments must not change the overall outcome as calculated above;

(f) This method shall apply to all sub-working groups;

(g) This method shall not necessarily be used as a precedent for the conduct of future Contingent-Owned Equipment deliberations.

A list of the troop/police contributors that elected to use existing Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual data as national data is contained in annex I.A.3.

8. Evaluation and adjustment of rates to ensure an equitable outcome. Where the calculation resulted in a perverse outcome, such as results for heavier equipment being less than that for similar lighter equipment, sensible adjustments were agreed. However, where adjustments were required, they were crafted to ensure that they did not affect the overall contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget.

- The revised Contingent-Owned Equipment data, including dry and wet-lease reimbursement rates are contained in annex III.A.2
- In the medical categories of self-sustainment, the Working Group found no such odd outcomes, therefore the reviewed rates required no further adjustment. The revised Contingent-Owned Equipment data for the medical category of self-sustainment are contained in annex III.A.3.

9. Impact on the contingent-owned equipment portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The overall impact on the medical portion of the United Nations peacekeeping budget is listed below:

Medical equipment:	3.3 per cent
Medical categories, self-sustainment:	1.8 per cent

10. Future reviews. The Working Group discussed procedures for conducting future triennial contingent-owned equipment reimbursement rate reviews. It was agreed that actual cost data rather than indices should be used, as that provided a better basis for the calculation of rates. It was further agreed that troop/police contributors should be required to indicate whether they wanted to substitute existing Contingent-Owned Equipment data as national data either in whole or in part, at the same time.

Recommendations

11. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The revised rates in annex III.A.2 and annex III.A.3 should be adopted;

(b) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop/police contributors.

Annex III.A.2

Revised reimbursement rates for medical equipment for dry and wet lease

(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life in years*	*Maintenance rate*	*Monthly dry lease*	*Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*
MEDICAL AND DENTAL							
Level I Medical Facility	55,504	5	286	930	1216	0.1 %	
Level II Medical Facility	803,290	5	4009	13455	17464	0.1 %	
Level III Medical Facility	1,484,818	5	7603	24871	32474	0.1 %	
Aero-Medical Evacuation Module*	40116	5	203	672	875	0.1 %	
Dental Equipment Module	158776	5	798	2659	3457	0.1 %	
Laboratory Module	48734	5	245	816	1061	0.1 %	
Forward Surgery Module*	129012	5	642	2161	2803	0.1 %	

TOTAL IMPACT ON MEDICAL PORTION OF UN PK BUDGET 3.3%

* New modules

Annex III.A.3

Reimbursement rates for medical categories of self-sustainment

Serial	Category	COE Manual	NEW AVE COE RATE	Change of New Rate	Percentage change of New Rate	Actual* Current Budget.	Actual* New Budget
1	Catering						
2	Communication						
	VHF/UHF - FM						
	HF						
	Telephone						
3	Office						
4	Electrical						
5	Minor Engineering						
6	Explosive Ordnance Services						
7	Laundry and Cleaning						
8	Tentage						
9	Accomodation						
10	Medical						
	Basic	2.00	2.04	0.04	1.79%	177,442.00	180,621.17
	Level 1	13.23	14.03	0.80	6.08%	1,149,104.88	1,218,923.74
	Level 2 (inc Dental and Lab)	20.63	20.77	0.14	0.69%	1,454,930.75	1,464,965.45
	Level 3 (inc Dental and Lab)	25.13	25.19	0.06	0.25%	1,540,820.82	1,544,734.10
	Level 2 & 3 combined	35.44	35.36	-0.08	-0.22%	184,217.12	183,817.03
	High Risk areas	8.70	8.81	0.11	1.27%	638,084.10	646,191.47
	Blood & Blood Products	2.20	2.24	0.04	1.75%	4,884.00	4,969.63
	Laboratory	4.50	4.51	0.01	0.24%	3,739.50	3,748.54
	Dental	2.50	2.51	0.01	0.23%	19,075.00	19,118.60
11	Observation						
	General						
	Night Observation						
	Positioning						
12	Identification						
13	NBC Protection						
14	Field Defence Stores						
15	Miscellaneous						
	Bedding						
	Furniture						
	Welfare						
TOTAL		114.33	115.46		0.99%	5,172,298.17	5,267,089.73

% SS Budget Change	1.83%

*Based on COE actual data published as at 04 Feb 2008

Annex III.B.1

Proposed reimbursement for level-II and III medical structures

Background

1. Level-II and III medical structures are normally established in tents when being deployed. To comply with medical and hygiene requirements, level-II and III medical structures require a more permanent structure to operate in as soon as possible (recommended no later than six months). The Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual does not currently cover the reimbursement for troop/police contributors when building rigid or semi-rigid structures to house level-II and III medical structures. It is therefore necessary to consider establishing rules and rates for the rigid and semi-rigid structures for level-II and III medical facilities.

Discussion

2. The following matters were discussed:

(a) The Working Group considered the Secretariat proposal to reimburse under self-sustainability, but determined that there was a risk that countries could be disadvantaged. The sub-working group therefore concluded that reimbursement under major equipment was the best course of action;

(b) The Working Group then considered options for setting a level of reimbursement for building rigid-structured level-II and III medical facilities. There were three options:

(i) *Option 1.* Set the reimbursement rate based on major equipment listed in chapter 8, annex A, for the next three years, then consider a review of the rates methodology at the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group;

(ii) *Option 2.* Member States at the current Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group could be requested to provide cost data relating to the current cost of building rigid-structured level-II and III hospitals;

(iii) *Option 3.* A combination of options 1 and 2, set a temporary reimbursement rate based on the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual until a rate could be determined using national cost data;

(c) The Working Group reached consensus on option 1 as the preferred option on the basis that it could be implemented immediately. It was unlikely that national cost data could be provided in the time available in the current Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group session for option 2 to be enacted. As a result, there was a high probability that implementation would not occur until 2011. Option 3 could be implemented because the Secretariat did not have the power to change rates between Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Groups.

Recommendations

3. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The following text needs to be added to "medical" under paragraph 35 as a new subparagraph in chapter 3, annex B, of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual:

> "(a) When troop/police contributors are deployed on United Nations peacekeeping operations and they provide facilities for a level-II and/or III medical facilities, semi-rigid or rigid structures, these areas are reimbursed separately as major equipment, i.e., containers and camp units. If the troop/police contributor builds permanent structures, the United Nations will reimburse the troop/police contributor under major equipment, chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, rigid structures, camp unit (medium and large for level-II and III medical facilities, respectively) refers;
>
> "(b) In the interim, reimbursement for rigid and semi-rigid structures is to be based on major equipment in accordance with chapter 8, annex A, Accommodation equipment, rigid structures and semi-rigid structures, camp unit (medium and large for levels-II and III medical facilities, respectively), respectively. The Secretariat is directed to apply this interim measure based on the breakdown below:
>
> "(i) Semi-rigid structures are for containerized medical facilities:
>
> - Level II equates to a camp unit medium
> - Level III equates to one each of a camp unit medium and large
> - Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment
>
> "(ii) Rigid structures are for hard-walled medical facilities:
>
> - Level-II equates to a camp unit, medium
> - Level-III equates to one each of a camp unit, medium and large
> - Ablution units will be reimbursed as major equipment"

(b) The Working Group agreed with the Secretariat's proposal to reimburse under self-sustainment for level-II and III medical facilities accommodated in tents. The tentage reimbursement criteria should be based on the bed wards capacity from the first day of deployment.

Annex III.C.1

Specifications for definitions and components for basic first aid and high-risk areas

Background

1. The definition and components for the "basic first aid" and "high-risk areas (epidemiological)" subcategories of medical services is insufficient in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and needs to be redefined to assist troop/police contributors to deploy with the minimum requirements.

Discussion

2. A basic definition for both basic first aid and high-risk areas related to training and resources was required to assist troop/police contributors deploying to mission areas:

(a) United Nations peacekeepers must have a basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid and in prevention measures for high-risk areas;

(b) A distinction must be made between minimum first aid items for personnel and for United Nations vehicles and certain facilities provided by troop/police contributors.

3. The minimum components for both categories were defined for reimbursement purposes.

4. The minimum standard for receipt of high-risk area (epidemiological) under self-sustainment should be based on a determination by the United Nations Secretariat, per region and/or per United Nation mission, based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

Recommendations

5. The Working Group recommended that chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 49, subparagraph (a), should be amended to read:

> "(a) **Basic level (first aid)**
>
> "Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury. The following requirements must be met:
>
> "(i) *Training in basic first aid.* United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid, in accordance with chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1. The training must, at a minimum, cover (a) cardiopulmonary resuscitation; (b) bleeding control; (c) fracture immobilization; (d) wound dressing and bandaging (including burns); (e) casualty transport and evacuation; and (f) communications and reporting;
>
> "(ii) *Individual basic first aid kits.* United Nations peacekeepers must carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves. In chapter 9, annex A, appendix (Soldier's kit/police kit), reference this requirement under 'first aid kits'. In addition, the definition should be incorporated in appendix 1 (annex III.C.2) under notes: 'Field or battle dressing consists of a large pad of

an absorbent cloth, attached to a strip of thin fabric used to bind the pad in place. Field dressings are issued in a sealed waterproof pouch to keep them clean and dry; the pouch can be torn open when required';

"(iii) *Basic first aid kits for troop/police contributor vehicles and other facilities*. A basic first aid kit must be provided to all troop/police contributor vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, all kitchen and cooking facilities, and any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary. These kits must contain the items set out in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1.1 (annex III.C.3).

"Member States may opt to augment **the above-mentioned minimum standards**. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations".

6. Chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 49, subparagraph (f), should be amended to read:

"(f) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**

"To be eligible for high-risk area (epidemiological) self-sustainment, troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations peacekeepers are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

"(i) The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of the following, at a minimum:

"a. Prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarials). The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in document A/C.5/60/26, chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 50, and chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 7, paragraph 6;

"b. Personal preventive health equipment and consumables (head mosquito net, repellent);

"c. Man-portable preventive health equipment and consumables (foggers, pesticides). The use of pesticides will conform to international environmental law;

"(ii) Other preventive measures, which are covered elsewhere in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, must be taken into account:

"a. Individual mosquito nets (conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit));

"b. Encouragement of body-covering clothing (conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit)).

"(c) Rodent control measures are part of basic hygiene procedures for large amounts of food and waste disposal areas (chapter 3, annex B, Catering, para. 10, subparagraph (d) refers."

Annex III.C.2

Appendix 1 to annexes A and B to chapter 3 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual: United Nations levels of medical support: basic level requirement and standard

MEDICAL LEVEL	TREATMENT CAPABILITY	TREATMENT CAPACITY	STAFFING REQUIREMENT	EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	REIMBURSEMENT RATE (per capita per month)	REMARKS
Basic Level	- "Buddy aid"[a] by non-medical personnel. - Skills 1. Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation. 2. Bleeding Control 3. Fracture Immobilization 4. Wound dressing and bandaging (including burns) 5. Casualty Transport and evacuation 6. Communication and reporting	2 Casualties	Nil	- First aid Kit[b] - Personal field Dressing[c] - Personal field mask (*See appendix 1-A for detailed list of items in the first aid kit) **Optional	Nil	US $2.00	- Host nation will prepare the servicemen with the required medical skills. - The servicemen will be trained to a sufficient level of proficiency as stipulated in the guidelines disseminated by the MSS* (*See appendix 1-B for guidelines)

[a] "Soldier" level or "Buddy" Aid , "Basic First Aid Skills which every peacekeeper should have;

[b] See appendix 1.1 for a detailed list of items in the first-aid kit;

[c] Field or Battle Dressing consists of a large pad of an absorbent cloth, attached to a strip of thin fabric used to bind the pad in place. Field dressings are issued in sealed waterproof pouch to keep them clean and dry; the pouch can be torn open when required.

Annex III.C.3

Appendix 1.1 to annexes A and B to chapter 3 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual: medical level basic first aid kit

Serial No.	*Item*	*Quantity*
1	First aid pouch or box	1
2	Field dressing (small)	5
3	Field dressing (large)	1
4	Burns dressing	1
5	Triangular bandages	5
6	Sterile gauze pads	10
7	Roller bandages/gauze (roll)	5
8	Sterile cotton wool (100g pack)	1
9	Wound cleansing solution (bottle)	1
10	Adhesive tape (roll)	2
11	Safety scissors (super shear)	1
12	Pocket mask	1
13	Gloves; size 71/2-8 (pairs)	2
14	Arterial tourniquet	1

1. The following facilities are required to have at least one first aid kit:

   (a) All vehicles;

   (b) All workshops and maintenance facilities;

   (c) All kitchens and cooking facilities;

   (d) Any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary.

2. Replenishing used and expired items within first aid kits is the responsibility of the personnel using the above facilities. New supplies may be obtained from the medical unit supporting the facility, with the authorization of the respective medical unit commander.

3. Member States may opt to augment the above-mentioned minimum standards. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

Annex III.C.4

Appendix to chapter 9, annex A

Soldier's kit

1. In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is a list of required items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during memorandum of understanding negotiations.

Example of requirements for infantry contingent

Description	*Quantity*
Personal safety and security items	
Combat helmet	1
Basic flak jacket (fragmentation vest)	1
Uniform items	
Combat jacket, light weight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Combat trousers, light weight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boot, desert combat	1
Summer socks	4
Raincoat	1
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Suspenders	1
Hand towel	2
Equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1

Description	*Quantity*
First aid kit	1
– Field or battle dressing	1
– Medical disposable gloves	1
Compass	1
Additional items	
As required and negotiated	1

Police kit

2. In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is a list of required items. The actual mission-specific requirements will be discussed and agreed upon during memorandum of understanding negotiations.

Description	*Quantity*
Uniform items	
Police jacket, light weight	2
Shirt, long sleeves	2
Undershirts	4
Police trousers, light weight	2
Pocket handkerchief	6
Boot desert	1
Summer socks	4
Shorts	2
Underpants	4
Hand towel	2
Whistle	1
Suspenders	1
Raincoat	1
Personal equipment items	
Sleeping bag	1
Travelling bag	1
Toothbrush	1
Dining knife	1
Spoon	1
Fork	1
Personal safety and security items	
Helmet with facial protector	1
Level 4 body armour	1
Mess tin	1
Drinking mug	1
Cleaning brush	2

Description	*Quantity*
Water canteen	1
Individual mosquito net	1
Compass	1
Flashlight	1
Survival kit	1
First aid kit	1
– Field or battle dressing	1
– Medical disposable gloves	1
Equipment items	
Baton	1
Shield	1
Gas mask	1
Leg/arms protector	1
Handcuffs	1
Hearing protection	1
Reflector jacket	1

Annex III.D.1

Definition of "fee-for-service" (medical services)

Background

1. Fee-for-service medical arrangements are currently practised under memorandums of understanding in some missions where troop/police contributor and/or United Nations clinics provide health care to personnel other than those for which they are reimbursed under self-sustainment. For example, a troop/police contributor may provide services to United Nations Police personnel, another contingent, mission substantive staff or United Nations agencies within the area of operations. Under fee-for-service arrangements, a troop/police contributor will invoice the mission for services provided to the individuals.

2. The standard fee schedule used to determine the amount owed to troop/police contributors is based upon rates agreed between relevant parties when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Kosovo Force facilities provided services to United Nations Protection Force/United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo personnel in the 1990s. The situation was such that United Nations facilities and/or civilian facilities were unavailable, or unable to deploy, to support troop and civilian mission staff. Accordingly, the agreed fee schedule has subsequently been adopted in missions where troop/police contributors provide services to personnel for whom they are not routinely reimbursed under self-sustainment arrangements in the memorandum of understanding.

Discussion

3. The following matters were discussed:

(a) The Working Group agreed on procedures for troop/police contributors providing services to United Nations and other authorized personnel not covered under self-sustainment reimbursement;

(b) A fee schedule was designed based on type of services provided, which did not include costs already being reimbursed in other areas of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual (i.e., personnel and major equipment usage).

Recommendations

4. The Working Group recommended that:

(a) The final sentence in paragraph 36, chapter 3, annex B should be deleted;

(b) A new paragraph should be added, as follows:

> "Medical support facilities are often called upon to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel by the mission headquarters for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in appendix 11 to annex B to chapter 3. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g., local civilian population) by troop/police contributors is not reimbursable by the United Nations."

(c) The following text should be incorporated as a new appendix 11 to annex B to chapter 3:

"Administrative procedures for 'fee-for-service' reimbursement

"1. The mission shall settle fee-for-service claims from the troop/police contributor only upon receipt of a monthly invoice delivered to the Mission Chief Medical Officer (CMO), who represents the Chief of Mission Support (CMS).

"2. Fee-for-service reimbursement shall be accepted on presentation of the invoice from the troop/police contributor to the mission, which includes:

"(a) Full name and United Nations identification number of the patient;

"(b) Dates of treatment;

"(c) Service given according to the attached schedule;

"(d) Individual spreadsheets for patient's United Nations status/category of employment".

[The template to be used for invoicing is contained in annex III.D.2.]

"3. The documents listed below are to be sealed in an envelope marked 'Medical in confidence' and addressed to the CMO, who is responsible to the CMS for the appropriate maintenance of confidentiality and record-keeping.

"(a) Diagnosis, according to the World Health Organization ICD code system;

"(b) A copy of any associated referral from a United Nations primary care Medical Officer or health specialist.

"4. The CMS is responsible for all fee-for-service reimbursements to the troop/police contributor, and is responsible for reclaiming the fees from United Nations personnel with insurance coverage (where applicable).

“Fee schedule

Code	*Type of services**	
A	General practitioner	$30
B	Specialist on referral	$40
C	Nurse (for medical procedures)	$20
D	Vaccination	Actual cost
E	X-ray (referral, image only)	$25
F	X-ray with contrast (referral, image only)	$65
G	Lab (referral, tests only)	$25
H	Dental consultation, emergency only (includes dental X-rays)	$65
I	Hospital bed per 24 hours	$80
J	United Nations personnel entry examination (inclusive tests and X-ray for pre- and post-deployment)	$125

* *Notes*:

“1. The fees above include consumables utilized during the consultation and resultant medication dispensed. In general, the quantity of medication provided to out-patients receiving care under a fee-for-service arrangement should not exceed five days of supply.

“2. Labs or X-ray services rendered are to be billed separately (with the exception of dental X-rays and United Nations personnel entry examinations).

“3. There is to be no patient co-payment charged. The troop/police contributor medical facility bills the mission for the full amount and is reimbursed accordingly.

“4. Actual vaccination cost is the cost the medical facility paid to obtain the vaccine stock.”

Annex III.D.2

“Fee-for-service” reimbursement for medical support services

United Nations PKO (name) ____________________
Contingent’s Name (type of medical facility) ____________________
United Nations Status by Category (contingent, FPU, Milob, UN Police, UN Civilian) ____________________

SEQ #	Patient’s Name		Patient’s UN-ID Number	Referral	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Total Cost
					GP	SR	N	Vacc	X-Ray	XRC	Lab	Dental	Hosp	Exam	
	Surname	First			$30	$40	$20	Actual $	$25	$65	$25	$65	$80	$125	
1	Example		PKF-BDN-00-0000												
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
											Total Balance Due				

Commanding Officer Hospital: ____________________
(Signature)
Name (Please print) ____________________
Date: ____________________

UN Civilian Personnel Officer Verifies: ____________________
(Signature)
Name (Please print) ____________________
Date: ____________________

COE Verification: ____________________
(Signature)
Name (Please print) ____________________
Date: ____________________

Chief, Medical Officer Verifies: ____________________
(Signature)
Name (Please print) ____________________
Date: ____________________

Certifying Officer: ____________________
(Signature)
Name (Please print) ____________________
Date: ____________________

Initials: COH: _____; CMO: _____; CCOE: _____

Annex III.E.1

Medical support facilities (medical modular concept)

Proposal

1. A proposal by the Secretariat to adopt a medical support concept in the field based on "medical support modules" was considered by the 2004 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group but was deferred.

2. The Secretariat considers that changing the nomenclature of the medical facilities would not result in a simplified and clearer terminology and will generate considerable turmoil and confusion in the field. Consequently, the Secretariat requested the 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group to maintain the nomenclature of medical support facilities deployed in the peacekeeping operations missions as "level-I, II, III", as this clearly identifies the level of medical treatment capability.

3. The Secretariat also suggested that the 2008 Working Group adopt the generic terminology, "medical facility", for all three levels.

Background

4. Operational medical support will never be an exact science and each United Nations mission requires a specific medical support plan. This plan may require the deployment of a combination of levels of medical support facilities. While similarities do exist between many troop/police contributor, most have their own country/military specific categories and definitions of medical support and medical facilities. Both terminology and capabilities will differ, possibly significantly, from one troop/police contributor to another.

5. Therefore, minimum capabilities of United Nations levels-I, II and III medical support facilities should be standardized and outlined within the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. However, clear definitions do not exist and explanations of United Nations levels of medical support facilities are normally presented as a list of capabilities rather than clearly describing the type and capability of services available/provided at each level.

6. The Secretariat recommended that in recognition of the different operational situations and requirements, options for additional capabilities should also be outlined in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. Such additions to the standard capabilities — additional capabilities — can be considered as capability building-blocks and may include, for example, extra ambulances, laboratory and radiography units, pharmaceutical facilities and/or dental sections. Troop/police-contributing countries are reimbursed under a combination of self-sustainment and major equipment for the additional capabilities.

Discussion

7. The multinational nature of United Nations peacekeeping operations dictated that the definition of medical facilities must be clear and unambiguous. The current absence of a clear definition for each United Nations level of medical facility was often confusing for both troop/police contributor and peacekeeping operations. The rapid correlation between United Nations level and country-specific medical support

facilities was not always easily achieved by planners, commanders and peacekeepers alike.

8. Furthermore, a clear understanding of the minimum requirements and the limitations of a particular level of medical facility would give more consistency to the memorandum of understanding negotiations and to the predeployment preparedness.

9. Within United Nations peacekeeping operations, the medical resources were usually distributed into three levels, on an incremental basis, to conduct treatment, evacuation and other functions essential to the maintenance of the health of the peacekeepers. The United Nations medical support facilities were also categorized into three levels (level-I, II and III) according to their capabilities to conduct treatment. (However, it should be noted that the level of medical facility could be limited by the professional competencies of the medical staff.)

10. As a principle, the minimum capabilities of each level must include the capabilities of the lower level(s) as well as those specific capabilities that defined the level being considered. For example, a level-II medical facility must have the ability to carry out all level-I capabilities/functions as well as its own specific capabilities/functions. A medical facility could not be reduced below the minimum capabilities required/described in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

11. Based on the requirements, or specific situation in each peacekeeping operation mission, minimum capabilities of each level of medical facility might be "enhanced". The presence of additional capabilities was indicated by the "+" sign (e.g., level-I+). That nomenclature helped to describe more accurately the deployed medical facilities and facilitated accurate reimbursement. Additional capabilities that enhanced the medical support facilities were reimbursed separately, in accordance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and the memorandum of understanding.

Findings

12. The 2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group agreed on the capability definition and staffing composition of the level-I, II and III medical support facilities. The Working Group also agreed to the concept of level-I+ and level-II+ medical facilities and provided definitions for inclusion in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual. While the overall modular concept was supported by the Working Group, it was unable to finalize the equipment list for all of the modules. Consensus was reached on the equipment lists for the aeromedical evacuation module and the forward surgery module.

Recommendations

13. The Working Group recommends that the aeromedical evacuation module and the forward surgery module content lists (annexes III.E.2 and III.E.3) should be included as appendices to annex B to chapter 3 to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

14. The Working Group also recommends that interested Member States should get together and further review the equipment lists for the remaining modules of the modular medical concept and forward them as an issue paper for distribution to all Member States ahead of the next Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group.

Participation in this Working Group by the Medical Support Section, Department of Field Support, is essential to ensure that United Nations medical doctrine is duly considered and updated.

15. In addition, the Working Group recommends replacing the text in chapter 3, annex B, to the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, as follows:

> **"Medical**
>
> "35. In implementing the following principles and standards, the following definitions are used:[1]
>
> "(a) Medical equipment. Accountable major equipment (identified by # in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(b) Drugs. Drugs produced according to World Health Organization (WHO) standards and consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(c) Medical supplies. Expendable supplies and minor equipment (identified by @ in appendices 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5 and 6) consumed in the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(d) Medical self-sustainment. The supply and resupply of drugs and medical supplies for the provision of medical support in United Nations medical facilities;
>
> "(e) High-risk mission. A mission with high incidence of endemic infectious diseases for which no vaccinations exist. All other missions are considered 'normal-risk mission'.[2] This definition is for use in determining eligibility for reimbursement of the self-sustainment rate for 'high-risk areas (epidemiological)'.
>
> "(f) For the purpose of establishing eligibility to medical care through United Nations mission medical facilities, the following personnel are considered part of a United Nations mission:[3]
>
> "(i) United Nations-formed military police and United Nations-formed police units;
>
> "(ii) United Nations military and United Nations police personnel not members of formed units;
>
> "(iii) United Nations international civilian staff;
>
> "(iv) United Nations Volunteers;
>
> "(v) Locally employed United Nations staff, where applicable.
>
> "36. Medical support and security are essential at all times; therefore, a troop/police contributor cannot be partially self-sustaining in the medical self-sustainment subcategories. Level-I medical care is a troop/police contributor responsibility; however, each level-I facility is to provide medical support and

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[1] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 31.

[2] A/C.5/55/39, para. 95.

[3] Ibid., para. 97.

care to all United Nations staff permanently or temporarily in their area of responsibility.[4] As a matter of principle this occasional level-I care should be provided in an emergency with no fee; however, a troop/police contributor may choose to seek reimbursement for services rendered; therefore there is a requirement to document and register emergency services provided.[5] All United Nations medical facilities are responsible for emergency medical services for all United Nations troops and United Nations staff in their area of responsibility. Except in emergencies, specialists and level-II and III facilities can request a referral from a level-I facility before accepting a patient.[6]

"37. Medical support facilities are often called upon to provide care to United Nations and other authorized personnel by the mission headquarters for whom they are not receiving reimbursement under self-sustainment. In these circumstances, the medical facility is entitled to seek reimbursement for the associated costs by applying a fee-for-service for the medical care provided. The agreed procedures and fee-for-service rates are listed in appendix 11 to annex B to chapter 3. Care provided to non-eligible personnel (e.g., local civilian population) by troop/police contributors is not reimbursable by the United Nations.

"38. A troop/police contributor that cannot provide all medical capabilities according to the standards listed in annex B to chapter 3 must advise the Secretariat during the negotiation of the memorandum of understanding and in all cases prior to deployment.[7]

"39. A contingent Commander must inform the mission immediately if a troop/police contributor, while deployed, finds that it cannot adequately supply medical equipment, drugs or consumables under self-sustainment. If the troop/police contributor cannot find another contributor to offer resupply on a bilateral basis, the United Nations must take over the resupply of drugs, consumables and medical supplies permanently. The responsibility to provide medical personnel and medical services remains with the troop/police contributor. Medical self-sustainment will not be reimbursed from the day the troop/police contributor cannot provide full self-sustainment resupply.[8]

"40. To ensure that all personnel receive the medical care to which they are entitled and to ensure that there is an effective and equitable system for reimbursement for medical self-sustainment, all uniformed personnel, police and military shall be assigned to medical facilities being responsible for their medical care. The assignment can be as part of a unit (for formed units) or on an individual basis (United Nations police, military observers and Headquarters staff). Each individual shall be assigned to a level-I facility and/or a level-II facility and/or a level-III facility, where applicable.

"41. It is the responsibility of the Force Medical Officer/Chief Medical Officer to ensure that all personnel are informed upon entry into the mission as to the medical facilities responsible for their care and to ensure that all medical facilities are notified as to who is assigned to the facility. The same information/notification must be given whenever individuals and units move from the area of responsibility of one facility to that of another.

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[4] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 1.

[5] A/C.5/55/39, para. 103.

[6] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[7] Ibid., para. 1.

[8] Ibid., para. 4.

"42. On the fifteenth day of each month a list stating the number of uniformed personnel assigned to each medical facility shall be forwarded to the Field Budget and Finance Division/memorandum of understanding and Claims Management Section, with a copy to the Logistics Support Division/Medical Support Section.

"43. All United Nations civilian staff shall be assigned to medical facilities in the same manner as uniformed personnel, however, this will not create eligibility for reimbursement under 'self-sustainment' unless this is explicitly stated in the memorandum of understanding. Alternatively 'fee-for-service' might apply.[9]

"44. All United Nations level-II and III medical facilities must be equipped and staffed to receive and treat all United Nations personnel regardless of gender, religion or culture, preserving the dignity and individuality of all patients.[10]

"45. Medical staff must be at the forefront in promoting HIV awareness, its method of infection and the prevention of spread. No medical staff or patient must be discriminated against owing to verified or suspected HIV. Testing in a United Nations facility must be voluntary and confidential, and no HIV test must be performed without there being a system of counselling.[11]

"46. The reimbursement for self-sustainment medical services, including medically related minor equipment, tools, supplies and consumables, will be made at the rate of self-sustainment for the level of service provided and be calculated on the total personnel strength of the units/contingents for which a medical facility is responsible, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding (the actual strength numbers will be used for calculation of reimbursement).[12]

"47. If a troop/police contributor provides medical services to United Nations standards, which includes services of more than one level, these levels shall be accumulated accordingly.[13] However, when a level-III medical facility covers an area where there is no medical facility providing level-II medical services, the 'level-II' and 'level-III' self-sustainment rates are not accumulated. The level-II and III combined self-sustainment rate of $35.36 is to be used and the calculation of the reimbursement is to be based on the actual troop strength of those contingents assigned to the level-III medical facility for both level-II and III medical care.[14]

"48. To be eligible for reimbursement for the medical self-sustainment rate, the medical facility must provide medical 'self-sustainment', including all related staff, equipment, drugs and supplies (to include 'epidemiological high-risk-areas' requirements), for basic, level-I, level-II, level-III, storage for blood and blood products, and high-risk areas, as agreed in the memorandum of understanding. The level of equipment must meet United Nations standards as specified in the 'United Nations Levels of Medical Support' (A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, appendices I and II, and amended in A/C.5/55/39 and Corr.1, annex III.B, annex B, paras. 31-36) for a medical facility and indicated in the memorandum of understanding. Drugs and consumables must meet WHO standards.[15]

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[9] A/C.5/62/26, annex III.D.1, appendix 11.

[10] A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 34.

[11] Ibid.

[12] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, chapter 3, annex, para. 13, p. 53.

[13] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B1, remarks, p. 53.

[14] A/C.5/55/39, para. 106.

"49. In preparing the verification reports for medical self-sustainment, the quality, capacity and capability, as defined in the standards, are the overriding considerations.[16] Therefore, an expert medical opinion concerning the operational impact of any shortfall, discrepancy or corrective action or substitution undertaken will be required before deduction may be made to the reimbursement.

"50. A summary of the United Nations standards for each level of medical service of self-sustainment rates is shown below. Complete details of the United Nations standards of medical services are stipulated in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendices 1 through 6.[17] Additional information on immunization policy, malaria prophylaxis and vector control, and HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases is contained in appendix 7 to this chapter.[18]

"(a) **Basic level (first aid)**

"Comprises the basic immediate first aid provided to a casualty by the nearest person on-site at the point of injury. The following requirements must be met:

"(i) *Training in basic first aid.* United Nations peacekeepers must have basic knowledge of and be trained in basic first aid, in accordance with chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1. The training must, at a minimum, cover (a) cardiopulmonary resuscitation; (b) bleeding control; (c) fracture immobilization; (d) wound dressing and bandaging (including burns); (e) casualty transport and evacuation; and (f) communications and reporting;

"(ii) *Individual basic first aid kits.* United Nations peacekeepers must carry a personal field or battle dressing and medical disposable gloves. In chapter 9, annex A, appendix (soldier's kit/police kit), reference this requirement under 'first aid kits'. In addition, the definition should be incorporated in appendix 1 (annex III.C.2) under notes: 'Field or battle dressing consists of a large pad of an absorbent cloth, attached to a strip of thin fabric used to bind the pad in place. Field dressings are issued in a sealed waterproof pouch to keep them clean and dry; the pouch can be torn open when required';

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[15] A/C.5/54/49, sect. B2, "Chapter 3, annex A, para. 14", p. 53; and A/C.5/55/39, annex III.B, annex B, para. 36.

[16] A/C.5/55/39, para. 98 (a).

[17] A/C.5/55/39. annex III.A.

[18] Ibid., annex III.C.

"(iii) *Basic first aid kits for troop/police contributor vehicles and other facilities*. A basic first aid kit must be provided to all troop/police contributor vehicles, workshops and maintenance facilities, all kitchen and cooking facilities, and any other area where the Force Medical Officer deems it necessary. These kits must contain the items set out in chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 1.1 (annex III.C.3).

"Member States may opt to augment **the above-mentioned minimum standards**. This is a national prerogative, which must not lead to additional costs to the United Nations.

"(b) **Level-I medical facility**

"(i) *Definition*. It is the first level of medical care that provides primary health care and immediate lifesaving and resuscitation services. Normally included within basic level-I capabilities are: routine sick call and the management of minor sick and injured personnel for immediate return to duty, as well as casualty collection from the point of injury/wounding and limited triage; stabilization of casualties; preparation of casualties for evacuation to the next level of medical capability or the appropriate level of medical facility depending on the type and gravity of the injuries; limited in-patient services; advice on disease prevention, medical risk assessment and force protection within the area of responsibility. A level-I medical facility is the first level of medical care where a doctor/physician is available. A level-I medical facility may be United Nations-owned (United Nations level-I), contingent-owned (troop/police contributor), or commercially contracted;

"(ii) *Capacity*. Provides treatment to 20 ambulatory patients/day, temporary holding capacity of 5 patients up to 2 days, medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) *Capability*

- Provides casualty collection and evacuation to higher levels of medical care (level-II and/or level-III)
- Handles routine sick calls and the management of minor sick and injured
- Implements disease, non-battle injury and stress-preventive measures
- Is responsible for education and promotion of awareness and prevention of the spread of HIV in the area of responsibility
- Offers emergency medical services to all United Nations personnel in the area of responsibility
- Provides medical services based on troop/police strength up to battalion level;

"(iv) *Composition*. The minimum composition and number of level-I medical personnel are listed below. Actual composition and number of level-I medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding. However,

basic manpower includes the *capability of splitting the level-I medical support facility into two forward medical teams (FMT).*

- **2x Medical Officer**
- **6x Paramedic/Nurse**
- **3x Support staff**

"(c) Level-I+ medical facility. In accordance with specific mission requirements, a level-I medical facility can be enhanced to 'level-I+' by the addition of supplementary capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and the memorandum of understanding. Examples of additional capabilities include:

- **Primary dental care**
- **Basic laboratory testing**
- **Preventive medicine**
- **Surgical capability (forward surgical module) — only in exceptional situations, dictated by the exigencies of medical service support, additional patient holding capacity and deployment should be based only on requirement of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Department of Field Support**
- **Aeromedical evacuation team**

"(d) Level-II medical facility[19]

"(i) *Definition*. Level-II is the next level of medical care and the first level where basic surgical expertise is available, and life support services and hospital and ancillary services are provided within the mission area. A level-II medical facility provides all level-I capabilities and includes capabilities for: emergency surgery, damage control surgery (DCS), post-operative services and high dependency care, intensive care-resuscitation and in-patient services; also basic imagistic services, laboratory, pharmaceutical, preventive medicine and dental services are provided; patient record maintenance and tracking of evacuated patients are also minimum capabilities required for a level-II medical facility;

"(ii) *Capacity*. Performs 3 to 4 surgical operations/day and provides hospitalization of 10 to 20 sick or wounded up to 7 days, 40 outpatients/day, 5 to 10 dental consultations/day; will hold medical supplies, fluids and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) *Capability*

- **Provides advanced specialist medical care to stabilize seriously injured personnel for transport to a level-III medical facility**
- **Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination**

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[19] **Ibid., annex III.B, annex B, para. 35 (c).**

- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the memorandum of understanding, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care; the team might be tagged as an aeromedical evacuation team
- Provides medical and dental services based on troop/police strength up to brigade level

"(iv) *Composition*. The minimum composition and number of level-II medical personnel are listed below. Actual numbers may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding.

- 2x Surgeons
- 1x Anaesthetist
- 1x Internist
- 1x General Physician
- 1x Dentist
- 1x Hygiene Officer
- 1x Pharmacist
- 2x Head Nurse
- 2x Intensive Care Nurse
- 1x Operating Room Assistant
- 10x Nurse/Paramedic
- 1x Radiology Assistant
- 1x Laboratory Technician
- 1x Dental Assistant
- 2x Driver
- 8x Support staff

"(e) **Level-II+ medical facility**. The level-II capability can be enhanced to 'level-II+' by augmentation with additional capabilities. Additional capabilities that enhance the medical support facilities are reimbursed separately, in accordance with the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual and the memorandum of understanding. Examples of additional capabilities include:

- Orthopaedic capability
- Gynaecology capability
- Additional internal medicine capability
- Additional diagnostic imaging capability (CT scan)

"A level-II medical facility may be a troop/police-contributing country contribution, a United Nations-owned medical facility, or commercially contracted.

"(f) **Level-III medical facility**[20]

"(i) *Definition*. It is the third and the highest level of medical care deployed within a mission area. At this level all capabilities of a level-I and II medical facility are provided as are capabilities for multidisciplinary surgical services, specialist services and specialist diagnostic services, increased high dependency care capacity, extended intensive care services and specialist outpatient services. A level-III medical facility may be contributed by a troop/police-contributing country, or provided by a national or regional hospital in the mission area or by a commercial contractor;

"(ii) *Capacity*. Able to perform 10 surgical operations/day and provides hospitalization of 50 patients up to 30 days, 60 outpatient consultations/day, 20 dental consultations/day, 20 X-rays and 40 lab tests/day; will hold medical supplies and consumables for 60 days;

"(iii) *Capability*

- Provides advanced services in surgical, intensive care, dental (emergency dental surgery), laboratory, X-ray, ward and pharmaceutical capabilities
- Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination
- Provides climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products
- Performs blood testing and grouping
- Can, if agreed in the memorandum of understanding, supply specialist services according to the needs of the mission (e.g., gynaecologist, specialist in tropical medicine, stress counsellor)
- Can provide a specialist team for collecting seriously injured personnel from the site of injury and escort patients in serious condition to higher-level care

"(iv) *Composition*. The minimum composition and number of level-III medical personnel are listed below. Actual composition and number of level-III medical personnel may vary depending on the operational requirements and agreed in the memorandum of understanding.

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[20] Ibid., para. 35 (d).

- 4x Surgeon (minimum 1 orthopaedic)
- 2x Anaesthetist
- 6x Specialist
- 4x Physician
- 1x Dentist
- 2x Dental Assistant
- 1x Hygiene Officer
- 1x Pharmacist
- 1x Pharmacist Assistant
- 50x Nursing staff (composition as required)
  - 1x Head Nurse
  - 2x Intensive Care
  - 4x Operating Theatre Nurse
  - 43x Nurse/Medic/Paramedic
- 2x Radiological Assistant
- 2x Laboratory Technician
- 14x Maintenance and support staff

"(g) **Blood and blood products**

"(i) Blood and blood products will be provided by the United Nations in accordance with United Nations standards, including transport, testing, handling and administration unless the level-II or III medical facility troop/police contributor believes it necessary to negotiate the issue.[21] In such instances this will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis and reflected in annex C to the memorandum of understanding;

"(ii) The United Nations will provide climate-controlled storage and transport capability (cold chain) to prevent the deterioration or contamination of blood and blood products;

"(iii) Administers blood and blood products according to the compatibility of blood groups and rhesus factors using approved hygiene to prevent contamination;

(iv) Performs blood testing and grouping;

"(h) **High-risk areas (epidemiological)**

"To be eligible for high-risk area (epidemiological) self-sustainment, troop/police contributors must provide medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive health measures in areas with a high incidence of endemic infectious disease for which there is no vaccine. The minimum standards for high-risk areas (epidemiological) can vary according to the region in which United Nations peacekeepers are deployed and are based on the risk posed to United Nations peacekeepers.

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[21] A/C.5/54/49, para. 86 (h).

"(i) The self-sustainment reimbursement covers the provision and sustainment of the following, at a minimum:

"a. Prophylactic pharmaceuticals (anti-malarials). The prophylactic treatment of malaria is a national responsibility, as stipulated in document A/C.5/60/26, chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 50, and chapter 3, annexes A and B, appendix 7, paragraph 6;

"b. Personal preventive health equipment and consumables (head mosquito net, repellent);

"c. Man-portable preventive health equipment and consumables (foggers, pesticides). The use of pesticides will conform to international environmental law.

"(ii) Other preventive measures, which are covered elsewhere in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, must be taken into account:

"a. Individual mosquito nets (conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit));

"b. Encouragement of body-covering clothing (conforms to chapter 9, annex A (soldier's kit/police kit));

"c. Rodent control measures are part of basic hygiene procedures for large amounts of food and waste disposal areas (chapter 3, annex B, Catering, para. 10, subparagraph (d) refers).

"(i) **Dental facility**

"(i) Provides dental care to maintain the dental health of unit personnel;

"(ii) Provides basic or emergency dental procedures;

"(iii) Maintains a sterilization capability;

"(iv) Conducts minor prophylactic procedures;

"(v) Provides oral hygiene education to mission personnel.

"51. The administration of vaccinations, as recommended by the United Nations, is a national responsibility. The United Nations will provide necessary information on what kind of vaccination and preventive measures will be given to all United Nations personnel prior to deployment. If any United Nations personnel deploy without proper vaccinations and prophylaxes, the United Nations will provide necessary booster shots and prophylaxes. In this case, the United Nations will deduct any expenses for initial vaccinations which could have been initiated prior to deployment from the self-sustainment payment of troop/police contributors."[22]

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[22] A/C.5/54/49, annex VIII, sect. B14, p. 58.

Annex III.E.2

Aeromedical evacuation module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV (sum)*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV (unit)*
Aero - Medical Evacuation Module	40 116	Ventilator	1	6 500
		Defibrillator	1	8 360
		Intubation equipment set (1)	1 set	3 000
		Nasogastric tubes set	1 set	200
		Suction equipment	1	2 000
		Spinal boards	1	400
		Scoop stretchers	1	856
		Head blocks	1	200
		Neck braces	1	42
		Splint for limbs and body	1	1 080
		Spinder harness (Straps for securing patient)	1	400
		Intercostal drain kit set	1 set	400
		Ambu - bags (resuscitation bags and masks) set	1 set	452
		Oxygen cylinder	2	1 876
		Infusion pump, portable	1	2 773
		Multiline vital signs monitor	1	6 268
		Emergency bag, doctor/nurse/paramedic	3	2 809
		Vacuum mattress with harness	1	2 500
	40 116			**40 116**

Notes:

1. Intubation equipment set should include laryngoscope with blades, emergency tracheostomy kits, and endotracheal tubes.
2. All the items are reimbursed under Major Equipment.
3. The equipment is for one team.
4. Staffing: the AME team should consist of two teams each of at least one physician and two nurses / paramedics specialised or trained in Aero-Medical evacuation.

Annex III.E.3

Forward surgery module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV (sum)*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV (unit)*
Forward Surgery Module	129,092	Operating Table	1	14,000
		Operating Theatre Lamps (portable)	1	10,000
		Autoclave Sterilizer (one step 10-15l) with basket	1	6,316
		Anaesthesia Machine	1	35,002
		Oxygen and Anaesthesia Gases	Essential	
		Diathermy Machine	1	6,721
		Suction Unit for body fluids	1	2,053
		Disinfection Equipment	Adequate	
		Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley w/drugs	1	2,000
		Defibrillator	1	7,477
		Ventilator	1	6,500
		Intubation Sets	1	890
		Infusion Pump	1	2,357
		Pulse Oximeter	1	3,000
		Oxgyen Cylinders	2	1,876
		Patient Transport/Transfer Trolley	1	2,133
		Surgical Consumables	To support 2 operations/day	
		Appendicectomy and General Purpose Sets	1	7,002
		Thoracotomy Set	1	8,916
		Wound Exploration Set	1	7,074
		Alligator nasal forceps, serrated jaws 5 ½"	1	5, 775
		Cylinder for presentation of sterile forceps D=4cm	1	
		Eye, lancet for foreign bodies	1	
		Eye, magnet	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors small	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, large	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 ¾" large	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 ¾" medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 ¾" small	1	
		Needle holder 5", Mayo Hegar	1	
		Nipper, 5 ½", spring	1	
		Retractor, Alm, 1/8" prongs	1	
		Ring cutter	1	
		Scissors, bandage 7 ¼"	1	
	129,092			129,092

Staffing: The Forward Surgery team should consist of one general surgeon, one anesthetist and three nurses.

Annex III.F.1

Medical services provided to non-United Nations personnel and reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations

Proposal

1. The 2008 Working Group should consider expanding the definition of arrangements in annex III.D.1 (Definition of "fee-for-service"), to include services provided to non-United Nations personnel at health-care facilities deployed by troop/police contributors. The Working Group should also consider the issue of reimbursement for medical services provided to contingents before and after deployment to United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Background

2. Medical facilities deployed by contingents are sometimes asked to provide local residents with medical services owing to the absence of local health infrastructure. Troop/police contributors are also required to keep drug supplies on hand and to maintain their health-care facilities at the level of readiness required by the United Nations. Troop/police contributors experienced the following problems:

(a) The provision, by the medical facilities of troop/police contributors, of services to non-United Nations personnel can result in rapid stock-outs and wear and tear on equipment;

(b) The additional costs are borne by the troop/police contributors.

Discussion

4. The Working Group discussed the provision of medical services for non-United Nations personnel during its deliberations on definition of fee-for-service. Several Member States were of the view that owing to professional, CIMIC and other factors, in many cases the contingent medical facilities were unable to refuse the provision of such services and that they should therefore be reimbursed by the United Nations. While the Working Group recognized the difficulties faced by those contingent medical facilities, several Member States held the position that the provision of such services was not a United Nations responsibility but rather a national prerogative and, as such, should not be reimbursed out of the peacekeeping budget. One delegation suggested that the Chief Medical Officer and the CIMIC Officer in the mission headquarters should evaluate the local situation in the mission area to potentially identify alternative solutions (funding from other sources, non-governmental organization support, etc). The Working Group was unable to reach consensus on the issue.

5. The Working Group briefly considered the issue of reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to peacekeeping operations during its deliberations on standards required for medical self-sustainment — basic first aid and high-risk (epidemiological) sub-categories. The Working Group did not reach consensus on the issue.

Recommendations

6. No recommendations were made.